The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, EDITOR. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

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The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TO ARKANSAS.

The select Committee to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Governor, transmitting certain Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, having taken the same in-to consideration, have instructed me to report the accompanying.

J. KITTREDGE, for the Com.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Whereas, His Excellency the Governor laid before the Legislature the following Preamble and resolutions viz.:

"Whereas, the right of property in slaves is expressly recognised by the Constitution of the United States, and is, by virtue of such recognition, guaranteed against unfriendly action on behalf of the General Government; and whereas, each State in the Union, by the fact of being a party to the Federal compact, is also a party to the recognition and guarantee aforesaid; and whereas, the citizens of each State are, in consequence of such citizenship, under the most sacred obligations to conform to the terms and tenor of the compact to which their State is a party; therefore,

"Resolved, Be it ordered by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, that the legislation of Congress repealing the Missouri Compromise of eighteen hundred and twenty, and asserting the doctrine of non-interference with slaves, alike in States and Territories, is in strict accordance with the Constitution and in itself just and expedient, and is, for these reasons, cordially approved by the people of Arkansas.

"Resolved, That the opposition of the Northern States to the legislation above mentioned is at war with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, is grossly violative of plighted faith and a traitorous blow aimed at the right of the South and the perpetuity of the Union.

"Resolved, That the citizens of the State of Ohio have pursued a course peculiarly unjust and odious, in their fanatical hostility to institutions for which they are not responsible; in their encouragement of known felons and endorsement of repeated and shameless violations of law and decency, and in their establishment of Abolition presses and circulation of incendiary documents, urging a servile population to bloodshed and rapine; and, by reason of the premises, it is the duty and the interest of the people of Arkansas to discontinue all social and commercial relations with the citizens of said State, and the same is hereby earnestly recommended as the punishment of past outrages and a preventive of further aggressions.

"Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the several States and Territories of this Union, to be laid before the Legislative authorities thereof and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be *laid* before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States."

Therefore, be it ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened, as follows:

Resolved, That the Legislature of New Hampshire expressly and distinctly deny, that the Constitution of the United States recognises the right of property in slaves; and while they admit that the Constitution confers upon Congress no authority to interfere with the subject in the States, they disclaim that from all territory over which Congress have the exclusive power of legislation, they may and it is their duty to exclude it, and that the doctrine of the Slave States, that Congress are restrained from all action unfriendly to slavery in such territory, cannot be sustained.

Resolved, That the Legislature of New Hampshire entirely disagree with the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas respecting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, and believe that the repeal of said Compromise was an uncalled for, a most gross and wanton outrage upon the rights, feelings and sentiments of the people of the Free States, and should be condemned by every citizen of every State of this Union, as a most perfidious and treacherous violation of public faith and national honour.

Resolved, That the people of New Hampshire demand: as a right, the restoration of said compromise and the amendment of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, so called, so as to exclude slavery from said Territories, and will never consent to the admission into the Union of any State formed out of said Territory with a Constitution tolerating slavery.

Resolved, That, while the people of New Hampshire are ardently and affectionately attached to the Union and will do all in their power to preserve it, consistently with their honour and their rights, they will not, to avoid any crisis, submit to the introduction of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, consecrated and set apart to free labour as those Territories have been for more than thirty years, by the consent of all the States of the Union.

Resolved, That threats of a dissolution of the Union, coming from the slave States, unless they are permitted to regulate the policy of the General Government on the subject of slavery, have lost all their terrors, with the people of New Hampshire, and that they are resolved to demand and enforce their rights in every crisis, and at any sacrifice consistent with honour and the Constitution.

Resolved, That it will be time for the General Assembly of Arkansas to complain of the legislation of the Free States respecting slavery when the Slave States shall have corrected their own, and when the lives, liberty and property, of the people of the Free States shall be made safe therein.—

Resolved, That the question whether it is the duty and the interest of the people of Arkansas to discontinue all social and commercial relations with the people of Ohio in consequence of conduct which they disapprove, is one upon which the people of New Hampshire are not, at this time, called to act, and one which they are willing the people of Arkansas should settle for themselves, *upon their own responsibility*, having no fears that the people of Ohio, will be frightened from what they deem *their* duty or interests, by any threats of the kind coming from the State of Arkansas, or any other slave State, and that the people of New Hampshire hereby pledge themselves to the people of Ohio that they will unite with and sustain them in all Constitutional efforts to resist the further aggressions of the Slave Power.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be, and he hereby is, requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the several States and Territories of the Union, to be laid before the Legislative authorities thereof; and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The select Committee to whom were referred certain resolves of the State of Maine, "relating to slavery," have instructed me to report the accompanying Preamble and Resolution.

MASON W. TAPPAN, for the Committee.

Whereas, the aggressive policy which has been pursued by the Slave Power, and more especially the recent wanton abrogation of a time-honoured compact, by which a vast territory, secured to freedom, has been opened to the curse of human slavery, evinces a determination on the part of that Power, at any and every hazard, to acquire and hold the supremacy in the Government of the United States—to transform this boasted "land of the Free" into a great slaveholding confederacy—and whereas, in the crisis that is upon us, and in the struggle between the opposing principles of Liberty and Slavery, it becomes the people of the Free States to take counsel together, that they may act in concert upon the great question which so nearly concerns the interests of all—the Legislature of New Hampshire, in response to the communication from her sister State of Maine, deems it her duty to put forth the following Declaration of Principles; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened, as follows:

That, in the present struggle, whatever other States may do, New Hampshire, true to the early policy of the Fathers of this Republic, will be found unfaltering on the side of Liberty.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the people of the Free States to postpone all differences of opinion upon minor questions, and act unitedly together in demanding the immediate and unconditional restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and in resisting the admission of any slave State formed out of territory covered by that Compromise.

Resolved, That, standing upon an issue so clearly right, dearly as New Hampshire loves the Union of these States, no threats of dissolution will have any terrors, or drive her from her fixed purpose of doing all in her power to restore Kansas and Nebraska to Freedom.

Resolved, That, in making this issue, New Hampshire is not to be regarded as yielding any ground heretofore contended for. She takes no step backward. Therefore, this Legislature declares that the Government of the United States was formed to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty; that the institution of slavery is directly opposed to all those ends, inasmuch as it violates the first principles of justice, is a fruitful source of domestic discord, an element of national weakness, trampling under foot not only the rights of the slave, but endangering the liberties of the free States; that it is a local and not a national institution, and it is, therefore, the duty of the General Government, wherever it constitutionally may to exert its power against its extension, and to rid itself of all connection with it.

To this end we demand,

1. That no more slave States or Territory shall ever be added to the Union.
2. The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.
3. The unconditional repeal of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and,
4. The protection of the people of the Territories from the unlawful invasion of slavery propagandism.

And we hereby request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their most strenuous exertions to have the principles embodied in these resolutions carried out.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governor of each State, with request that the resolves be laid before the Legislature thereof.

SLAVERY ILLEGAL.

The following is an extract from one of the Documents presented at the late Convention of radical Abolitionists in Syracuse, N. Y.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE ILLEGALITY OF SLAVERY.

When we say that slavery is *illegal*, we mean not merely that it is morally wrong, wicked, or sinful, in the sight of God, but that it is likewise unlawful, by the established principles of human jurisprudence, just as murder, arson, robbery, theft, and assault and battery, are unlawful, and that there is no more valid law for the one than there is for the other. We mean that slaveholding is illegal, as other criminal practices are illegal.—We affirm that there is no legislation in any of the States that makes it legal. We maintain that, even without any legislation against slavery, it is *now* the right and duty of the Courts of Justice to liberate any slave who may bring a suit for his or her freedom.

WHY SLAVERY IS ILLEGAL.

We affirm its illegality on two general grounds: First, Slavery cannot possibly *be* legalized. Second, If it could be, it *never has* been; and is not now legalized in this country. The ground first mentioned is that of an universal and immutable principle; the second is that of history, and of existing local fact.

First. *Slavery can not possibly be legalized.* In its very nature it is incapable of legalization. The standard writers on common law affirm the impossibility of legalizing slavery even by positive municipal law. They declare the right to liberty to be inalienable, and that statutes against fundamental morality are void.*

The nature of civil government and of civil law, as defined by all standard writers on those subjects, proves it impossible to legalize slavery.*—"To secure" man's inalienable rights, "governments are instituted among men." And consequently they can have no lawful authority to violate the rights which they exist only to protect.—The protection of human rights necessarily involves the prohibition and suppression of slaveholding. Having no legal authority to violate men's natural rights, governments can delegate no such authority to others. The powers of civil government are limited. But they would be unlimited, if they could have the authority and the power to legalize the enslavement of their subjects. All the declarations ever made (and they have abounded in all civilized nations and ages) that all men are created equal, that all men are entitled to personal liberty, and that governments are for the protection of rights,† are so many declarations that slavery is incapable of legalization. All the venerated definitions of *law* go to the same point.

"Whatever is *just*," says Cicero, "is also the true *law*, nor can this true law be abrogated by any written enactments." "Municipal law," says Blackstone, "is properly defined to be a rule of civil conduct, prescribed by the supreme power in a state, commanding what is *right*, and prohibiting what is *wrong*." "Political law," says Witherspoone; "is the authority of any society stamped upon moral duty." And, according to Jacob's Law Dictionary, "Law" is "the rule and bond of men's actions, or it is a rule for the well-government of civil society, to give to *every* man that which doth *belong* to him."

In short, the entire science of civil government and civil law will have to be revised and revolutionized before slavery can be made legal.

Second, But, if it were possible to legalize slavery, it is historically certain that it never *has* been legalized in this country. No statutes have been enacted that could have legalized it—none that have even pretended to do so. To this point we have the testimony of the prominent slaveholding statesmen and jurists of America.

The late John C. Calhoun, of South-Carolina;‡ Judge Matthews, of Louisiana,§ Senator Mason, of Virginia, Mr. Baylys, Representative in Congress from the same State;|| Senator Douglas, of Illinois, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia;¶ Gen. Stringfellow; of Missouri, with Hon. S. C. Brooks and John McQueen, of South Carolina, William Smith of Virginia, and Thomas L. Clingman, of North Carolina,** (Members of Congress,) and Southern editors generally, affirm that slavery grew up in the American Colonies without any positive enactments creating or authorizing it—that nothing of that character is known to the legislation of this country—although statutes have been framed to regulate what was *assumed* to have had a previous legal existence. And yet it is admitted by the Southern Courts that slavery is contrary to natural right and to common law, and can only exist by the force of local, municipal, positive law.—On this ground, the Southern Courts have liberated slaves who had been carried by consent of their masters beyond the limits of the local jurisdiction where they have been held as slaves.* The Supreme Court of the United States (in the case of Prigg *vs.* Pennsylvania, 16 Peters) declared that "the state of slavery is a mere municipal regulation, *founded upon* and *limited to* the verge of the territorial law."¶ Putting these two satements together, the matter-of-fact illegality of American slavery is seen at a glance.

HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

The whole history of slavery and of the slave trade in England and her American Colonies shows that slavery has never been legalized.

The "permit" of Queen Elizabeth to John Hawkins, to carry Africans to the Colonies, forbade their transportation without their own free consent. But he took them away by brute force, and, therefore, in violation of the conditions of the permit under which he pretended to act.† All the subsequent acts of parliament "resulating the trade to Africa," particularly the act of 30 George II., chiefly relied upon by the slave traders, forbade, under heavy penalties, the carrying away of Africans by any act of "fraud, force, or violence."‡ But the whole history of the traffic proves it to have been prosecuted in open and direct violation of these prohibitions. So that the matter-of-fact African slave trade never was legalized. This was proved by William Pitt, in the British Parliament, and this led to the abolition of the slave trade.§

When the slaves were landed in the Colonies and sold to the planters, there were not English or colonial statutes authorizing the procedure. Had there been any, they would have been of no valid force, because contrary to the British Constitution and the English common law. This appears from the decision of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, who, on this ground, liberated the slave, Somerset, and declared slavery illegal in England, in the year 1772, four years before our Declaration of Independence. The same decision, though never enforced in the colonies, was legally binding upon them, as Granville Sharpe publicly maintained.|| The colonial charters, moreover, restricted the colonial legislatures from passing any laws contrary to the common law of England, which forbids slavery.¶ And finally, there were no colonial enactments, up to the hour of the declaration of Independence, that even undertook to legalize slavery, and there have been no such State enactments since.

The Declaration of Independence would have abolished slavery if it had had any previous legal existence. Add to this, the Constitution of all the original States, formed soon after the Declaration of Independence, were incompatible with slavery. And so was the common law. On these grounds the Courts in Massachusetts, without any legislative enactment on the subject, decided that slavery was illegal.** And slavery in all the other States stood precisely on the same basis.

No one charges upon the old "Articles of Confederation" any recognition of slavery. And no one supposes that the Federal Constitution originated it, or gave it to any validity which it did not possess before. The absolute illegality of slavery at the time the Federal Constitution was adopted, is hence as certain as any legal fact of history can be, and no one pretends that it has acquired any additional legality since that time. *This fact* we have deemed an important one to be affirmed in the Constitution of our Abolition Society, as a foundation of our distinction measure.

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*Coke, Fortescue, Blackstone, etc.

*Moses, Cicero, Justinian, Coke, Fortescue, Lyttleton, Blackstone, Jacob, (Law Dictionary,) Hobart, Noyes, Wood, Hapden, and, Witherspoon, Vattel, Hooker, &c.

†See Letters on Slavery, by O. S. Freeman: containing quotations from Aristotle, Cicero, Seneca, and other renowned men of antiquity and of subsequent ages.

‡Reply to T. H. Benton, 1849.

§American Slave Code, pp. 266-268. "No legislative act of the colonies can be found in relation to it."—*Wheeler's Law of Slavery*, pp. 8, 9.

||Mr. Mason objected to a jury trial for fugitives, on the ground that such a process would require that "proof shall be brought forward that slavery is established by existing laws;" and, said he, "it is impossible to comply with the requisition, *for no such law can be produced.—Goodell's Slavery and Anti-Slavery*, pp. 470,571.

¶Debates in Congress on the Nebraska Bill.—Determined to carry slavery into Kansas and Nebraska without any statuory enactments creating it, they were driven to the necessity of declaring the truth that it had been introduced into all the slave States without statute.

**These gentlemen assume the present legality of slavery in Kansas "without any positive law." And they say, "The veriest school boy must know—*as a matter of history*—that, although slavery existed in all the old States, in not one of them was a law ever enacted to establish it."—*N. Y. Daily Tribune, Jan.* 17, 1855.

*American Slave Code, pp. 261-264. Wheeler's Law of Slavery, 340-346, 349, 335. Story's Conflict of Laws, 92-97. 8 Louisiana Reports, 475.—2. Marshall's Kentucky Rep., 467. Martin's Lou. Rep., 401. Walker's Miss. Rep., 36.

† Clarkson's History, p. 30; Edward's History of West Indies, vol. 2, pp. 43, 44; Goodell's Slavery and Anti Slavery, p. 6.

‡ Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery, pp. 29-35.

§ Clarkson's History, p. 314; Goodell's Slavery and Anti-Slavery, p. 65.

|| Stuart's Memoir of Sharpe; Clarkson's History Slavery and Anti-Slavery, chap. vi.

¶ *Vide* Spooner.

** Pickering's Reports, pp. 209, 210; Kent's Commentary, p. 252; Washburn's Jud. Hist. Mass. p. 202; Dr. Jonathan Edwards' Sermon, Sept. 15, 1791. See Goodell's Slavery and Anti-Slavery, pp. 111, 112.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

DOINGS OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

PAWNEE, Kansas Territory, July 7th, 1855.

MESSRS EDITORS:—You will, no doubt be astonished at the new light thrown upon legislation, constitutional law, and the powers of Congress, by the Legislature of Kansas, which adjourned from this place yesterday, after a session of five days. The first bill was introduced after the House was organized, was to adjourn the Legislature from this place to the Shawnee Mission, or Manual labor School, located about two miles from Missouri, near Westport.

Mr. Hutchison, a free State member, made a speech against it, arguing that the organic act authorized the Governor to locate the first legislature and determine the place of holding its sessions—that they had no power to order the Governor to move his office and locate permanently at the Indian school—that the government had been at the expense of fitting up a large two story stone building, sixty feet long by thirty wide, with suitable desks, &c.—and the citizens had been at much expense in preparing for their accommodations—and the officers at Ft. Riley had generously offered them whatever accommodation they should lack in the town, with a carriage at their service, free of expense, to take them to and from their place of meeting—he thought it unwise, unnecessary, and contrary to the organic act making it a territory, &c. The Speaker, Mr. Stringfellow, said there was no use in spending time to discuss this bill. They had determined what course to pursue two months ago. They had told Governor Reeder what to expect, &c. The bill finally passed. The Governor vetoed it. It was then passed by a two-third majority. A committee was appointed to wait on the Governor and tell him the result. He replied, that by that act they had dissolved themselves, that he should not follow them nor take any further notice of their proceedings. They were no longer a legislature.

Early the first or second day of the session, a resolution was introduced appointing a committee on contested elections, with instructions to examine persons and papers. No seat was contested. No person was sent for. But on the second day after their appointment, the committee reported that they had a large bundle of papers put into their hands by the Governor, concerning election frauds, &c., but they had not opened them. They had also concluded not to examine the persons elected at the May election, and holding seats by authority of the Governor's certificates as they had determined before they came here, how to dispose of this matter. They would therefore recommend that all persons elected at the first election of March 31st, in Kansas, whether in the opinion of the Governor they were elected legally or illgally, should be entitled to their seats and that all those elected at the second election should retire. This report was adopted. And the members holding free State principles were expelled without trial or examination.

One of them (Mr. Jesse) said, as he had not been heard before the committee, he would state to the House that he was clerk of the first election, held in the third representative district. That early on the day of election, before many of the settlers had come in, a body of armed men from Missouri, numbering about three hundred, came to the polls, and took violent possession of the ballot box. They drove away the officers appointed by the Governor, and put in some of their own number. They then proceeded to vote in a pro-slavery delegation from the district. The people repudiated it, and the Governor set the election aside as illigal, and ordered a new one. The result was, that at the next election the Freesoil ticket was elected by an overpowering majority. And he had no doubt but that three-fourths of the voters in Kansas were for making it a free State.

Mr. Wattles said that as his days of legislation were drawing to a close, he must express his admiration to the House for the frankness and openness which had characterized all their proceedings. He then thanked the Chairman of the Committee on contested elections for his frankness in disclosing to the House and the North, this new and unheard of method of dealing with persons holding contested seats. He also thanked the speaker for his candor in stating that discussion on these questions was of no use, as they were determined on by the pro-slavery party two months ago, and they had told Gov. Reeder so. He also thanked the House for expelling him from it as a member. They had fairly come out and made the issue. He was ready to take it up as they had laid it down, untrammeled and unembarrassed by any other question. Shall Kansas be a free State or a slave State?—Let the sovereign squatters of Kansas determine this.

It is to such a place as this that they want to go, where they can intimidate and overawe by violence the legislation of the country.

This fall will be the time for emigrants from free States to roll in. Bring clothing, sheeting, &c., and send plows. The question will soon be settled. Indiana can settle it alone.

FREEMEN, AWAKE.

The pro-slavery party at Pawnee, last week kindly developed another move which they have in prospective, by which they expect to check-mate the advocates of freedom. It is no less than to re-annex the Platte purchase to Kansas with its slave population. The Quasi-Legislature of Kansas consenting, Missouri will of course consent; then they join, from a State Constitution, and apply to Congress for admision as a Slave State. The Missouri Legislature will meet in November to consummate the fraud. The evidence that such is the movement is not founded upon conjecture, as it was actually developed as a part of the programme of the *soidisant* Kansas Legislature, by one of its own members. The issue must be met and resisted to the last extremity. The fact tells why our border neighbors have all long concerned themselves to such an extent in Kansas matters, and why they have expended so much money to secure an ascendency in our Legislative Assembly; and why a "unit" was desired there. Atchison is a resident of Platte county; and no doubt he hopes to be elected Governor of Kansas under this arrangement.—*Lawrence (K. T.) Herald, July* 14.

MORE TROUBLES APPREHENDED IN KANSAS.

A correspondent writing from Kansas to the St. Louis *Democrat*, says:

"There's going to be a row," as Sir Charles Coldstream elegantly phrased it. One of the toasts proposed at the celebration of the Fourth of July—after an able and most uncompromising attack on the institution of slavery, by Dr. Charles Robinson, the orator of the day—a toast, I understand, that was loudly applauded—was framed in these words:

"THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.—A body alien to our soil, elected by fraud; we are not responsible for their acts, and ask no favors at their hands."

Now, this Legislature, as I wrote before, is composed of men who will tolerate no humbug but its own. If this poll tax is not paid—and if those who refuse to pay it, on the ground that the Legislature who impose it, is an illegal body, attempt to vote, you will again hear of an armed invasion or a civil war in Kansas.

From the Buffalo Democracy.

"FURIOSUS FURORE SUO PUNITUR."

Freely translated, "men in a rage bite their own noses off." The percussion-cap, gilt-epauletted statesmen of Missouri—the Majors, the Captains, (almighty few of that low grade), the Colonels, (numerous), the Generals, (thick as hairs on a dog), and the Major-Generals of the highly intelligent and carefully polished society of the trans-Mississippi South-west, recently in Convention in Lexington, having fully manifested how it is possible for men in a rage to make perfect fools of themselves. Everything was "tremendous" there, according to the telegraphic report. Southern proceedings are always tremendous. The "excitement" among the Colonels, Generals, Majors and Captains was tremendous no less than twice. The "confusion" was tremendous; so was the storminess of the session. Everything was tremendous—even the folly, absurdity and childishness of the entire occasion. These were more tremendous than all else.

Think of it, now—the stupidity that sets up a great six-foot two-inch fellow, pompous with a self-assumed, or bar-room baptised title of "General"—fierce with great whiskers, and a carefully cultivated martial scowl! and actually fires out of him in bomb-shell style an official resolution to exclude by taxation the products of Massachusetts from the State of Missouri, for that Massachusetts will not catch Kentucky niggers! Not to talk of the unconstitutionality of such a pro-slavery revenue arrangement, consider its folly. It proposes to stop the supplies of the necessaries of life of this very creature, and of his brothers and sisters and friends and neighbors. Missouri does not manufacture. She has to buy, or go naked and wretched. But all the manufacturing States regard nigger-catching with equal repugnance.—General Phoole of Missouri, therefore, is obliged to exclude all American manufactures from his State. There are British fabrics. To be sure. But England not only refuses to catch slaves, but emancipates all she has power over. So with the French. But France and England are out of the Union, and not bound by the "Compromises of the Constitutution." Then comes a difficulty not anticipated by the Generals and Majors of the South-west. The manufacturing States of this Union are the importing States. If Missouri wants Manchester or Birmingham, Lyons or Paris fabrics, she has got to buy them in Philadelphia, New York or Boston. She has not the choice of going to New Orleans for them, nor to Savannah, nor to Charleston. They have lots of slaves there, and a carefully cherished slavery—but no ships, no European trade, and no present visible means of establishing direct European trade. Does not General Phoole see that his resolution, beside being self-injurious, is impossible of execution? Missouri would become as ragged as Lazarus and more impoverished than Job, if she undertook to accomplish the policy recommended to her by the epauletted fools recently in Convention at Lexington.

There would have been no harmony in this affair, if some Colonel, after a hurricane of Missouri eloquence, had not passed through the Convention a resolution to suppress Free Soil opinions and publications through the central slave States. My percussion-cap friend, you might as well bag the winds that sweep your States prairies—as well chain and hopple the laws of gravitation, as the great law of freedom of thought, and in a Republic the consequent freedom of expressed opinion. Know, too, military Sir, (*lucus a non lucendo*) that that resolution sows civil war in the South. You are not all of you fools, nor all wedded by natural or imaginary interests to the system of slavery. There are Colonels and Generals who will think and speak their conviction that unpaid negro labor is the bane of the prosperity of the South, and who will avow their unwillingness to transmit it as the basis of a social economy to their children and their children's children. You Colonels and Generals will come by the ears. You had better be careful how you pass such resolutions. They are wholly useless, utterly impracticable—but they are dangerous too. They lay the foundations of an inquisitorial violence in your own society, which will go far towards a bloody issue of this slavery question.

The folly of these epaulettes is a harmonious one. It runs through their ideas of Trade, Commerce, Society, Politics, Finance and Law. Slavery is a blessing, not a curse. Yet it is a curse too—to be ameliorated by expansion. A natural settlement of a Territory is by allowing the citizens of a neighboring State to legislate for it. A refusal to allow State officers and State property to be used by the United States Government in its new business of negro-catching is a declaration of hostility against the CONSTITUTION. [How magnificently General Phoole of Missouri must have piled up the vocal on that word when speaking to the resolution!] And then that threadbare threat of a dissolution of the Union—the crowning lie and impudent cap-sheaf of all slave-driving convocations. We wish from the bottom of our heart that disunion could be slapped to these people for just two years. Oh, how they would sicken of it! Within the first week of its operation, from every slave State would be seen men hurrying North with portable property. An unceasing tide of emigration would set in of all people who could clear out with what they had in hand or could soon reduce to possession. The apprehension of future trouble with the slaves would spread such sense of insecurity as to depopulate the South of her white mechanics, her lenders of money, her merchants, teachers, small farmers, and all indeed who had not a taste for sleeping in the midst of armed patrols, and with pistols under their pillows, and who are not tied down by the ownership of slaves and agricultural land. Credit would unwillingly and timidly be given to the South at the North, in London and in Havre. In a word, disunion would bankrupt and destroy her. We think it would do so in a perfect finish within five years after it commenced making trial of it. But there is not a man in Missouri who has the least idea of trying it. "Disunion" is kept to scare Northern Boohoos, and arm and equip Northern Doughfaces.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRACY.

The Richmond Enquirer is the organ of the Virginia Democracy, which, from the time of Jefferson to the present moment, has been regarded as the standard of political orthodoxy, not only in the slaveholding South, but by the Old Line Democracy of the North. It is important, therefore to give a wakeful attention to the oracles which from time to time it utters: for the guidance of its followers. But, in order to understand its utterances, it is first necessary to learn that the Virginia Democracy for the time being is infallible, however inconsistent with itself at other times, and however antagonistical, in point blank, with the teachings of the great apostle, Jefferson, or of his cotemporary disciples, Madison, Monroe, and others.

Hear what the Enquirer now lays down as the true theory of Democracy:—*N. Era.*

"At the North, and in Western Europe, by attempting to dispense with a natural and necessary and hitherto universal limb, element, or institution of society, you have thrown every thing into chaotic confusion. In dispensing with domestic Slavery, you have destroyed order, and removed the strongest argument to prove the existence of Deity the author of that order. The discord, the confusion, the wars, the revolutions, the rivalries, excessive competition and antagonism of free society beget infidelity as naturally and inevitably as order and subordination produce faith. Hobbes's philosophy, 'that man is in a state of continual war with his fellow man,' could only have arisen in free society, where, all being theoretically equal all are rivals, competitors, and enemies. Hobbes differs from the political community only in being more able and honest than they. He deplores, as an evil, what they recommend as a virtue. They inculcate competition, as the life of trade and essence of morality. The good order, the peace, the protection and affectionate relations of society at the South, induce the belief in a Designer and Author of this order, and thus 'lift the soul from nature up to Nature's God.' The chaotic confusion of free society has the opposite effect. Hence, infidelity and universal liberty have been co-extensive in time and in space. There are few or no infidels in slave countries. The newspapers, the public meetings and discussions, and the books published, in free societies, teem with infidels and skepticisms of every hue.

"The vile superstition springs up every day at the North, furnish as strong evidence of the want of fixed faith of any kind as its open infidelities. Men must wear their religion very loosely about them, who are ready to believe in the isms of the day, or to become Shakers, or Millerites, or Mormons, or Oneida Perfectionists. There is little faith in law or government where the Higher law doctrines prevail, and anti-rentism sometimes rules. There can be little confidence in the existing order of society, but little attachment to that order, and less patriotism, in a country where people are ready to join Owen, or Fourier, or Stephen Pearl Andrews, or Mr. Greeley, in their onslaughts upon all existing institutions, and to rush at their bidding into Phalansteries, and New Harmonies, and Trialvilles, and their sister villages. But the success, the popularity, and the influence of the Tribune, is of itself abundant evidence of the alarming prevalence of moral, social, and religious skepticism at the North."

From the Kentucky News.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Some of the citizens of Rockcastle county have notified Capt. C. M. Clay and Rev. J. G. Fee, "and all other Abolition speakers and preachers," that they must desist from speaking or preaching in that county under the penalty of being dealt with as justice and the law requires.

Capt. Clay publishes a long letter in reply, and concludes it by announcing that he and Mr. Fee will speak at Scaffold Cave, Rockcastle county, to-day. There is trouble brewing.—*Louisville Courier, 21st inst.*

We know of no place in Kentucky where a citizen of the State would be molested for speaking for or against slavery, or anything else; it is a free country, and we are sure that no slaveholder we know of would be guilty of interfering with any gentlemen that chose to express his sentiments upon the subject of slavery, one way or the other. Capt. Clay spoke here in the court house, some years ago, and was well received by the citizens of this place, and it is not likely that any brave or manly set of gentlemen have been of those who sent Mr. Clay any such notice.

It will be a hard case indeed when citizens of our own State cannot be permitted to speak or preach to such as choose to hear them, in a respectful manner; and we are sure that Capt. Clay would speak in no other way. And Judge Nelson of this county challenged Mr. Fee to a discussion of the subject of slavery last summer, in the village of California, in this county, which was accepted by Mr. Fee, and the discussion went on for three or four days in a manner becoming Christians and MEN. A large audience was in attendance regularly every day, and all seemed to take much interest in the discussion, and parted like brothers and friends when it ended. Slaveholders and non-slaveholders were present, and although Mr. Nelson, the pro-slavery debater, was defeated in sustaining his ground, there was no disturbance, no threats, nor even a bad feeling was exhibited the whole time. This was certainly a credit to both parties, and an advancement to the cause of humanity, truth and good government. No good Kentuckian will certainly ever attempt to oppose free discussion on State policy, when even the Know-Nothings are driven to come out in open debate.

An open sea and fair play, gentlemen, is the word for progressive improvement.

LAW IN VIRGINIA.

We find the following specimen of the humanity of Virginian law in the correspondence of the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung*, from Lexington, Va.:

"It is of course well known to you that the in human law by which, if a slave be set free by his master, he must leave the State within a year or be sold, the purchase money going to the State Treasury, is still in full force in the State of Virginia. Such a case we have at present in our little city; it is well worth giving to your readers. A well-to-do Irishman died here seven or eight months ago. Before his death he emancipated his two slaves, a young unmarried man and a woman by the name of Maria Stages, and he remembered them in his will with a house and lot, some farming tools, and a horse and wagon. All the endeavors and entreaties of these two persons to be allowed to remain in the State free, have been in vain. As the year's respite will soon have passed, they are compelled to sell the property, otherwise it would fall into the hands of the State with its possessors. I understand that the young man intends to emigrate to a Northern State in search of a hew home; but the woman, Maria Stages, who is married, and whose husband and five children live here, does not want to be separated from them, and will, if she does not change her mind, be sold by the State in the course of four months. If she succeeds in selling her property during the lapse of this period, she will save at least that much from the treasury of a pitiless government. The question now is, whether the authorities who returned her petitions to live in the State free with an unqualified refusal, will listen to her present request that she at least be not sold away from Lexington. This is very doubtful; probably she will be exhibited in one of the great slave stores in the Wall-st. of Richmond, if the Extra-Honorable H. A. Wise has no more feeling for a dark skin than his Excellency, Joseph Johnson!"

ANOTHER SLAVE EXCITEMENT.—We had another "slave rescue" on Monday morning. The circumstances, we are informed, are as follows: Not long ago a young Cuban gentleman, the son of a wealthy planter in the "gem of the Antilles," was arrested by order of his Government, on the charge of sending an order to Springfield, Mass., for 500 muskets. The young man was imprisoned in a strong castle; but through the connivance of some officials, and the aid of his father, he contrived to escape in a cask! He was placed in a cask, which was closed, and thus rolled to the sea shore. Here the brig Gen. Taylor, from Cardenas for this port, was, by previous arrangement, moored for his reception. The young Cuban was taken on board, with a negro servant, aged 18 years, given him by his father. The brig sailed, and on Saturday reached this port, and was moored at South-st. wharf. The young cuban took lodgings at one of the principal hotels. Tuesday evening the Captain of the Gen. Taylor took the negro to convey him to his master, who wanted him for a body servant. On the wharf a party of negroes met the Captain and the slave, and told the latter he was free. But the Cuban negro did not understand them. Several white men came to the aid of the Captain, and a scuffle ensued. Finally the negroes triumphed, and carried away their Cuban friend, since which he has not been heard from.—*Philadelphia Sun, July* 24.

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—We find in *The Nebraska City News* the following announcement, from which it would seem that slavery is fast spreading in that quarter:

Negroes for Sale at this Place.—We call attention to the advertisement of negroes for sale which appears in another column. A Company of gentlemen from Missouri, who have large interests here, have imported them for the benefit of our young and growing city. Nebraska City is now about twice or three times as large any other town in the Territory. Help is much needed and but little to be had; for this reason slave labor is required. We are authorized to state that the same Company have twenty more in Missouri which will be brought to Nebraska City if sufficient inducements are held out.

A HIT.—At the late Columbus Republican Convention, Mr. Leiter, of Stark County, said "the platform adopted was one which all could stand upon. The Old Line Democracy formed their platform, but they killed every man who got upon it. They ought to stick up a card over their platform similar to that on railroad cars, 'Passengers are requested not to stand on the platform.'"—*Portage Democrat.*

From the Philadelphia Bulletin, July 27.

JUDGE KANE'S OPINION.

The United States District Court was densely crowded this morning by persons anxious to hear the decision of Judge Kane on the motion to commit Mr. Passmore Williamson for contempt of Court, and for perjury, in making an alleged false return to the writ of Habeas Corpus requiring him to produce the bodies of the slaves of Col. Wheeler.

Judge Kane read the following decision:

DECISION OF JUDGE KANE.

The U. S. A. ex. rel Wheeler vs. Passmore Williamson—Sur. Habeas Corpus, July 27, 1855.

Colonel John H. Wheeler of North Carolina, the United States Minister to Nicaragua, was on board a steamboat, at one of the Delaware wharves, on his way from Washington, to embark at New York for his post of duty. Three slaves belonging to him were sitting at his side on the upper deck.

Just as the last signal bell was ringing Passmore Williamson came up to the party, declared to the slaves that they were free, and forcibly pressing Mr. Wheeler aside, urged them to go ashore. He was followed by some dozen or twenty negroes, who by muscular strength carried the slaves to the adjoining pier; two of the slaves at least, if not all three, struggling to release themselves and protesting their wish to remain with their master; two of the negro mob in the meantime grasping Colonel Wheeler by the collar, and threatening to cut his throat if he made any resistance.

The slaves were borne along to a hackney coach that was in waiting, and were conveyed to some place of concealment; Mr. Williamson following and urging forward the mob: and giving his name and address to Colonel Wheeler, with the declaration that he held himself responsible towards him for whatever might be his legal rights; but taking no personally active part in the abduction after he had left the deck.

I allowed a writ of Habeas Corpus at the instance of Colonel Wheeler, and subsequently an alias: and to this last Mr. Williamson made return that the persons named in the writ "nor either of them, are not now, nor was at the time of issuing of the writ, or the original writ, or at any other time, in the custody, power, or possession of the Respondent, nor by him confined nor restrained: wherefore he cannot have the bodies," &c.

At the hearing I allowed the relator to traverse this return; and several witnesses, who were asked by him, testified to the facts as I have recited them. The District-Attorney, upon this state of facts, moved for Williamson's commitment, 1, for contempt in making a false return: 2, to take his trial for perjury.

Mr. Williamson then took the stand to purge himself of contempt. He admitted the facts substantially as in proof before, made it plain that he had been an adviser of the project, and had given it his confederate sanction throughout. He renewed his denial that he had control at any time over the movements of the slaves, or knew their present whereabouts. Such is the case, as it was before me on the hearing.

I cannot look upon this return as otherwise than illusory—in legal phrase as evasive, if not false. It sets out that the alleged prisoners are not now, and have not been since the issue of the habeas corpus, in the custody, power or possession of the respondent; and in so far it uses legally appropriate language for such a return. But it goes further, and by added words gives an interpretation to that language essentially variant from its legal import.

It denies that the prisoners were within his power, custody or possession *at any time whatever.* Now, the evidence of respectable, uncontradicted witnesses, and the admission of the respondent himself establish the fact beyond controversy, that the prisoners were at one time within his power and control. He was the person by whose counsel the so-called rescue was devised. He gave the directions, and hastened to the pier to stimulate and supervise their execution. He was the spokesman and first ractor after arriving there. Of all the parties to the act of violence, he was the only white man, the only citizen, the only individual having recognized political rights, the only person whose social standing could certainly interpret either his own duties or the rights of others under the Constitution of the land.

It would be futile, and worse, to argue that he who has organized and guided, and headed a mob, to effect the abduction and imprisonment of others—he in whose presence and by whose active influence the abduction and imprisonment have been brought about—might excuse himself from responsibility by the assertion that it was not his hand that made the unlawful assault, or that he never acted as the gaoler. He who unites with others to commit a crime shares with them all the legal liabilities that attend on its commission. He chooses his company, and adopts their acts.

This is the retributive law of all concerted crimes, and its argument applies with peculiar force to those cases in which redress and prevention of wrong are sought through the writ of *habeas corpus.* This, the great remedical process by which liberty is vindicated and restored, tolerates no language in the response which it calls for that can mask a subterfuge. The dearest interest of life, personal safety, domestic peace, social repose, all that man can value, or that is worth living for, are involved in this principle. The institutions of society would lose more than half their value, and Courts of Justice become impotent for protection if the writ of *habeas corpus* could not compel the truthful, direct, and unequivocal, in answer to its mandate.

It will not do so say to the man whose wife or whose daughter has been abducted: "I did not abduct her; she is not in my possession; I do not detain her, inasmuch as the assault was made by the hand of my subordinates, and I have forborne to ask where they propose consummating the wrong."

It is clear, then, as it seems to me, that in legal acceptance the parties whom this writ called on Mr. Williamson to produce were at one time within his powerful control, and his answer, so far as it relates to his power over them, makes no distinction between that time and the present. I cannot give a different interpretation to his language from that which he has practically given himself, and cannot regard him as denying his power over the prisoners now, when he does not aver that he had lost the power which he formerly had.

He has thus refused, or at least he has failed to answer to the command of the law. He has chosen to decide for himself upon the lawfulness as well as the moral propriety of his act, and to withhold the ascertainment and vindication of the rights of others from that same form of arbitrament on which all his own rights repose. In a word, he has put himself in contempt of the process of this Court and challenges its action.

That action can have no alternative form. It is one too clearly defined by ancient and honored precedent, too indispensible to the administration of social justice and the protection of human right, and too potentially invoked by the special exigency of the case now before the Court to excuse even a doubt of my duty or an apology for its immediate performance.

The cause was submitted to me by the learned counsel for the respondent, without argument, and I have therefore found myself at some loss to understand the grounds on which, if there be any such, they would claim the discharge of their client. One only has occurred to me as perhaps within his view; and of this frankly reconsider it, however, if any future aspect of the case shall invite the review.

It is this: that the persons named in this writ as detained by the respondent were not legally slaves, inasmuch as they were within the territory of Pennsylvania when they were abducted.

Waiving the inquiry, whether for the purposes of this question they were within the territorial jurisdiction of Pennsylvania while passing from one State to another upon the navigable waters of the United States—a point on which my first impressions are adverse to the argument—I have [illegible]

[illegible] of no statute, either of the United States or of Pennsylvania, or of New Jersey, or any other State that has a qualified jurisdiction over this part of the Delaware, that authorizes the forcible abduction of any person or anything whatsoever, without claim or property, unless in aid of legal process.

[illegible]

citizen of North Carolinia, acquired and asserted under the laws of that State, because he has found it needful or convenient to pass through the Territory of Pennsylvania.

3. That I am not aware that any such statute, if such a one were shown, could be recognized as valid in a Court of the United States.

4. That it seems to me altogether unimportant whether they were slaves or not. It would be the mockery of philathropy to assert that because men had become free they might therefore be forcibly abducted.

I have said nothing of the motives by which the respondent has been governed. I have nothing to do with them: they may give him support and comfort before any infinitely higher tribunal; I do not impugn them here.

Nor do I allude on the other hand to those special claims upon our hospitable courtesy, which the diplomatic character of Mr Wheeler might seem to assert for him. I am doubtful whether the Acts of Congress give to him and his retinue and his property that protection as a representative of the sovereignty of the United States, which they concede to all sovereignties beside. Whether, under the general law of nations, he could not ask a broader privilege than some judicial precedents might seem to admit, is not necessarily involved in the cause before me.

It is enough that I find, as the case stands now, on the plain and simple grounds of adjudication, that Mr. Williamson has not returned truthfully and fully to the writ of habeas corpus. He must, therefore, stand committed for a contempt of the legal process of the Court.

As to the second motion of the District Attorney, that which looks to a committal of perjury, I withhold an expression of opinion in regard to it. It is unnecessary, because Mr. Williamson being under arrest, he may be charged at any time by the Grand Jury; and I apprehend that there may be doubts whether the affidavit should not be regarded as extra judicial and voluntary.

Let Mr. Williamson, the respondent, be committed to the custody of the Marshal without bail or mainprize, as for a contempt of Court in refusing to answer to the writ of habeas corpus, heretofore awarded against him at the relation of Mr. Wheeler.

After Judge Kane had concluded District Attorney Vandyke moved that a commitment under the seal of the Court be issued, and the defendant, Passmore Williamson, be placed in the custody of the Marshal.

Mr. Gilpin said he desired to make a motion that the defendent be granted permission to amend his return to the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Vandyke objected.

Judge Kane said that Mr. Gilpin was too late with his motion. Mr. Vandyke's motion had already been granted, and the prisoner was in the custody of the Marshal.

After the adjournment of the Court, Mr. Williamson's friends surrounded him and greeted him warmly. The defendent himself appeared perfectly cool and collected. Upon the other side of the Court room Mr. Wheeler was the center of a circle of sympathisers. The Wheeler party seemed in high spirits at the result.

An intense feeling was evident in the countenances of the persons who witnessed the proceedings. Little groups talked the matter over among themselves, and the scene afforded an excellent indication of the strength of feeling engendered by the vexed question of Slavery whenever and wherever it arrises.

Marshal Wynkoop subsequently lodged Mr. Williamson in Moyamensing Prison.

RUNAWAY NEGROES.

Information is wanted of Jane, David and Isaac three persons owing service to Mr. John H Wheeler, of Virginia, American Envoy to Central America. The three are supposed to be in this City.—A week ago, they were in full enjoyment of all the patriarchal advantages of servitude: and in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, in spite of their teeth, they were wrested from the very arms, so to speak, of an indulgent master, and amid severe but fruitless struggles, baptized into the chilly experience of freedom, and other prerogatives attending the earning and eating their own bread and butter. Their freedom was as involuntary as their servitude. They were probably unfamiliar with classic letters, and did not know that "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." It was Mr. Passmore (Qu. Pass-'em-o'er!) Williamson who struck it for them, not without some resistance on their part: but once at liberty, they seem to find it so genial and kindly that Mr. Wheeler may wait in vain at Philadelphia in the hope of whistling or bird-liming them back. Fugitives from freedom are so much rarer than fugitives from slavery that no act of Congress seems necessary for their capture and restoration.

For some days we have waited in the hope of reasoning ourselves into some sympathy for Mr. Wheeler. His case is a hard one, we have argued—at least, in one point of view. There were probably three or four thousand dollars' worth of souls and bodies, wholly his property, and which he desired to carry with him to the Isthmus, where voluntary service is costly, and official salaries minute. How much cheaper it would be for Mr. Wheeler to be served gratuitously. How natural to wish those about him in a foreign land who have, perhaps, from childhood shared his bread and his shelter, and, it is not impossible, his very blood. What state and weight it might lend to his mission to have it attended by a train of slaves. What danger in leaving behind him property so liable to lavish itself in the purchase of superfluous freedom. Mr. Wheeler exposed himself to all the perils of a transmit over free soil in order to have the dignity and comfort of his little coloured escort. Thus much may be said for him.

Per contra, there is much may be said against him. Mr. Wheeler may be presumed to know that slaves voluntarily brought to the Free States have been pronounced free. The Lemmon case cannot have escaped his notice. Admitting the remote possibility of that case being so adjudicated as to enable slave-owners *in transitu* to carry their live stock over our soil, such is not now the law: and, unless covetous of an opportunity to test the question personally, the Envoy exposed himself for the slightest possible gain, namely, the saving of the wages of three servants for a year or two, to peril of a very considerable loss—namely the loss of their services for life. The venture, having turned out badly for him, has left him no right to complain. There is no hook about it on which to hang sympathy.

Mr. Wheeler may also be supposed to know that slavery is not permitted to exist in Central America. That confederation was the first State in the world to follow the lead of France in abolishing negro slavery: the decree to that effect bearing date April 1824. Since then, involuntary servitude has been unknown in any of the States.—With what possible notion, therefore, of decency or respectability, could Mr. Wheeler thus propose to introduce slaves into a free community—a community where the importation of such cattle is by law pronounced to be piracy? To justify this piece of disrespect, did he rely upon his credit as Envoy? To cover an act at once so silly, gratuitous and illegal, did he rely upon our national flag? Possibly no notice would have been taken of his presumption. Apprehension of difficulty might have silenced remonstrance. Is it the part of a gentleman to avail himself deliberately of such apprehension—to count upon it for immunity from the penalty of a misdemeanour? Had Mr. Wheeler been named Minister at St. James, could he have ventured upon going, like Vich Ian Vahr, with "his tail on"? Let us suppose, on the other hand, that Central American laws had taken their course, liberating the three slaves at the city of Gautemala, as they have been liberated at Philadelphia. What security have we that Mr. Wheeler would not have made such an event a source of difficulty between his own Government and those to which he is accredited—would not have procured like Borland, the annihilation of the offending town? Could he be denied, with the transaction at Greytown standing, as a precedent, unrepudiated? If Government descends to be the instrument of private vengeance and private profit, must it not do as much for its own diplomatic agent, having, as he has, and the others had not, a shallow pretence of right on his side?

Upon the whole, therefore, we can get up no sympathy with Mr. Wheeler. The flight of his fugitives has probably saved us a disagreeable complication in Central America, where we have already involved ourselves sufficiently. It has [illegible]

ter trailing slaves after him to his scene of duty, in contempt of local law. It has preserved us, we feel assured, from various records which unpleasant events on the Isthmus, arising from this pertinacity, had it succeeded, would have furnished these columns. It will induce Mr. Wheeler to procure better and cheaper service for money than his runaways would have afforded him for love.—In fact, we are rather disposed to regard the subject a fair one for congratulation: and tendering them, we add a bit of advice, that if Jane, David and Isaac, sated with the sweets of liberty, return to the bosom of their master, he will have the good sense to carry them back to Old Virginia, and go to Gautemala without them. The institution is peculiar; let it remain so.—*N. Y. Times.*

PRESIDENT SHANNON PLEADING GUILTY

A CARD FROM PRESIDENT SHANNON, OF THE MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY.

Having resolved, long ago, that I would take no notice of the malicious Free Soil calumniators who, week after week, hurl their envenomed shafts of detraction from behind the ramparts of a factitious signature, I owe it to the people of Missouri, and to the interests of the State University, to publish this card.

Nearly six years ago, without solicitation on my part, the Presidency of the State University was tendered to me by a Board of Curators, with not one of whom I ever enjoyed the pleasure of a personal acquaintance.

During the last five years, I have devoted my best energies to the promotion of the educational interests of the State, rarely condescending to take any notice of the vile anonymous slanders that were industriously circulated. With what success I have acted thus, the wide-spread and growing reputation of the State University furnishes the best evidence.

Why, then, am I assailed unceasingly in the public journals, by annonymous caluminiators, with such fiendish malignity, and with a zeal and perseverance worthy of a better cause?

To the intelligent, many of the assaults to which I allude furnish of themselves a ready reply. For making a public speech in defence of the institution of domestic slavery, I have been assailed as "The political priest, who is at the head of our State University"—"This madam"—"Our politico-religious priest."—"The bigoted and fanatical President of our State University," &c., &c. I have neither the inclination nor the ability to respond to such polite ephithets; nor to honor, even by a kick, those who use them. But I have a few suggestions to make to *all honorable men* for the public good.

As President of the State University, it has become my duty, among other things, to instruct the young men of the State in the principles of Moral Science. The text-book here, and in American colleges generally, is Wayland's Elements, a work of high merit, except on the subjects of War, the Sabbath and Slavery. It is well known, however, that Wayland exerts all the powers of his great mind to prove that slavery is "*semper et ubique*," always and everywhere a moral wrong.

Had I been satisfied to teach Wayland's views without note or comment, and thus *corrupt the minds* of the students committed to my trust, I would no doubt thus far *have secured the approbation of my present calumniators.* But, whether fortunately or unfortunately, I have committed an unpardonable offence, by believing, and teaching in the lecture room and on "*the hustings*," that slavery is sanctioned alike by the Bible, the laws of Nature and the Constitution of the United States; and that Congress neither has, nor *were it even a consolidated central despotism,* could it possibly have, the right to impair a vested right of property in slaves in the Territories, the District of Columbia, or anywhere on earth, to which the authority of the Federal Government extends.

Now, I submit it to all honest minds, whether in a slave State, this should give offence to any but the most ultra Free Soilers and Abolitionists; and whether those who assail me on this account, do not prove themselves *the most shameless hypocrites* when they profess to be in favor of sustaining the institution of slavery.

To those who agree with me respecting the lawfulness of slavery, but doubt the propriety of my discussing it publicly, *if any such there be,* I remark that I have been impelled to the course I have taken, by the following considerations:

I have long believed that God had raised up these United States as his own chosen instrumentality for the regeneration of the world; and I regard the preservation of the Union as indispensible to the accomplishment of this sublime result.

Nevertheless, I am fully convinced that no created power can save the Union five years, unless the swelling tide of anti-slavery fanaticism be beaten back. To accomplish this object, and thus save the Union, I can conceive of no better method than to enlighten the public mind on the subject of slavery in its various aspects.

With these views, I feel impelled by the high motives of patriotism, and regard for the salvation of a lost world, to enlighten the public mind, to the utmost of my ability, on this absorbing subject. Indeed, I would consider myself wholly unworthy the privileges of an American citizen, unworthy the name of man, or a Christian, were I to shrink from a faithful performance of this duty through the fear of any consequences that might result to myself personally.

If these views and this course of conduct render me unfit to preside over the State University, the sooner I am removed from my present position the better; *for the State of Missouri is too poor to compensate me for an opposite course, or even to purchase my silence on this thrilling topic.*

If it is desirable to have Free Soilism taught in the University, the people of the State will do well to instruct their representatives in the General Assembly, next fall, to suggest, to the bitter end, the efforts that will undoubtedly be made, by my present calumniator, to remove me from office, *per fas, aut nefas,* right or wrong.

If office, or even life, be sacrificed in an effort to save the Union for its own sake, and as subservient to the regeneration of the world, I can conceive of no better cause to which it could be devoted.

Pro-slavery journals everywhere are requested to publish this card; also such Free Soil papers as have aided in assailing me are expected to copy *as an act of justice.*

JAMES SHANNON,
President of the University State of Missouri.
Columbia, Mo., July 8, 1855.

AN OBSERVATION TAKEN AT WASHINGTON.

They complain of the stormy aspect of the political horizon, and contrast it with the serenity which prevailed not long since. A little while ago says the Washington Union of yesterday, the political elements were hushed into a most auspicious calm, now they are in alarming commotion. We give its words:

"There is something audacious and defiant in the triumphant march of abolitionism since it has gathered the new secret party under its black and pestilential banner. It moves along with the majestic tread of a conqueror. It seems to exult, for the first time, in the prospect of the success of its accursed plans. For years it has struggled against mighty odds. At one time it had the Church against it: then the press took up the assault; then the politicians; and at last it had become as odious in the North as it was hated and feared in the South. The population of our great cities responded to no sentiment more enthusiastically than that which held up to scorn these enemies of the constitution. They were treated as outlaws, and their assemblages of whites and blacks were always sure to provoke the utmost excitement.

"At no time were the people of the South so secure in their homes, so strong in their rights, so fraternally united with the northern people. But the abolitionists did not rest quiet. They persevered with stubborness and zeal, and now at last they rejoice with exceeding joy over the promise of coming victory. They feel that they have secured an ally more formidable than any that has heretofore enlisted in their ranks. Wielding with consummate tact the anti-slavery prejudices of the North, and taking advantage of the necessary conflicts of opinion in Congress, whenever the rights of the States have been sought to be invaded by cunning lawyers and sectional leaders, they have [illegible]

sentiment which is as hostile to their assumed idea as hypocritically advocated and presented by them is hostile to all the understood and covenanted obligations between the citizens and States of our blessed Union.

"Now, for the first time, we say, does abolition rear its horrid front in stern and confident contempt of all the fears of the patriotic citizen.—Now does it hurl its fire brands, arrows, and death among those it has so long and so recklessly assailed. State after State has presented the spectacle of a congregation of all the isms under the head of abolitionism. We have already counted Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Michigan, Iowa, and New Hampshire. Every day presents new evidences of the magnitude of this fusion. There has as yet been no exception to it in the North."

"QUESTIONS OF BIBLE MORALITY";

OR, REV. DR SMYTH *vs.* THE PROPHET ISAIAH.

It is Fast-day, and I naturally turn to the 58th chapter of Isaiah. I there read, "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?"

Then I turn to the tenth page of the Report of the American Tract Society for 1853, and find the Rev. Dr. Smyth holding forth as follows; "This Society has nothing to do with political questions or social institutions. . . . It has to do with the way of salvation for lost men. It seeks to bring men out of the city of destruction, and guide them to the celestial city. To this, and TO QUESTIONS OF BIBLE MORALITY, this Society confines itself, and on this account it is that the door is open to it and it meets a welcome everywhere. But were it to add other doctrines or principles to its platform, were it to meddle with social and political questions, it would alienate the affections and good will of its friends, circumscribe its opportunity to do good, both denominationally and territorially, and forfeit that catholic and Christian title which is it glory.

And to make it sure, a celebrated Northern divine gets up and says: "Its POLICY IS FIXED. The *lines are distinctly drawn, and Dr. Smyth has placed them fairly before us.*" So it seems that Isaiah's question about "letting the oppressed go free, and breaking every yoke," is *not "a question of Bible morality,"* according to the Charleston orthodoxy proclaimed from the platform of the American Tract Society.

What a pity that the old prophet had no Carolina Doctor to "*draw the lines,*" for him and "*fix his policy,*" so as to keep him from meddling with social and political questions," "forfeiting his catholic title," and introducing into his book such "sectional and sectarian matter about breaking yokes" and letting bondmen go free?" Who knows but that it was in chastisement for some such "meddling with social and political questions" that that good old man was finally "sawn asunder?" Who taught the Rev. Dr. Smyth and the Publishing Committee of the Tract Society that the question of Isaiah, about "breaking every yoke," is "sectional and sectarian," and *not* "a question of Bible morality?"

Middle Haddem, Ct., April 6, 1855.

THE TRIAL OF M'CREA.

The following facts in regard to McCrea's trial, are from the Kansas Tribune, of the 11th ult:

Our correspondent at Leavenworth informs us that the examination of McCrea came off on the 22d inst., in circumstances that ought to make an American blush for his country. Missouaian superintendents of Kansas affairs arrived in great numbers, armed to the teeth, whereupon the Judge took occasion in the midst of his business, to remark, with great force, that he did not consider an abolitionist or nigger stealer any better than a horse thief. This sentiment, so uncalled for, was well understood. McCrea was thunderstruck.—He hoped for bail, but now he saw that he was doomed, and directed his counsel to abandon the petition, and asked the marshal to take him back to prison.

Some two weeks since, the guard-house of the Fort was broken open at dead of night, and all who chose escaped. McCrea's irons had been taken off some days before, but he alone of all the inmates remained. Evidently he expected justice, and from that he would not flee. As a reward, doubtless, for the magnanimity of such conduct, the marshal, Mr. Donalson, transferred him from the guard-house to the keeping of his bitterest enemies—such men as would glory in his death, and were engaged in the assault made upon him by Clark.

His keeper and all the witnesses for the prosecution, with one or two exceptions, swore falsely against him; and all but the one upon the stand being excluded from the room, no two of them agreed in their testimony, on the first day. They held a consultation next night, however, but the testimony thereafter was wofully wide of the truth and contradictory withal.

Our correspondent furnishes the full statement of one of the witness *for the prosecution,* which agrees so exactly with McCrea's published letter, that we omit it entirely, with the single remark that it proves him to have acted only in self-defence, and prudently; with great pains to avoid a personal encounter.

INHUMANITY UNDER FORM OF LAW.

The tender mercy of slave law are set forth by the Albany Evening Journal as follows:

There are only two States—Louisiana and Alabama—in which the law recognizes, in the sale of slaves, the relationship of Mother and Child. In Louisiana, the child cannot be sold seperately from the mother until 10 years old; and infirm old negroes cannot be sold, unless one of their children is sold with them to take care of them. In Alabama a child under 5 years cannot be sold separately from the mother, but a child between the age of 5 and 10 may, if the seller will make affidavit that otherwise he will lose money by the bargain!

In Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolinia, Georgia Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, children may be sold at any age the owner pleases. And in no Slaveholding State is there any lew to prevent the separation of Husbands and Wives, "whom God hath joined, that no man may put asunder." On the contrary their laws in regard to Wills, Descents, Dower, Debts and Taxation, expressly provide for the sale of slaves in such manner as will yield the most profit to the estate.

INDIANA BLOODHOUNDS.

Wolves, bears and panthers, have almost disappeared from the State of Indiana, but their place seems filled by a cruel species of the dog kind, yclept Blood-hounds. Our correspondent J. McSimson, speaks of fellows whom he met riding up and down the highways of that State, seeking runaways. Some time since a brother of ex-president Fillmore was disgracefully concerned in a slavecatching affair, and now we have on record a case in which a fellow named M.G. Bright, a brother of Jesse D. Bright, and another low fellow named Joe Rea, seized a colored man on board of the steamer Jacob Strader, and assisted by the mate of that boat, they bound him head and foot, and carried him ashore at Carrolton, where he was placed in jail to await the arrival of a suppositive master. The man came on board the Strader at Madison, was tied on the boat and hurried into slavery by those scoundrels, who robbed him of his liberty without knowing whether he was a fugitive or not. We are informed that this is a common thing with them. Pray heaven that they may meet with some real fugitive, who will practically demonstrate, that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.

If prizes were offered in the fairs of Indiana for the best breed of Blood hounds, the Cuban breeders would stand no chance, the native article surpasses all, in the characteristics that make Blood hounds valuable to slave owners.—*Herald of Freedom.*

The Know-Nothing Convention of Georgia have added a new plank to the platform—the aquisition of Cuba.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

SALEM, OHIO, AUGUST 4, 1855.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

From present appearances, the Republican movement in Ohio seems to have a fair prospect of success in the election of its candidates. This movement looks like the *inauguration* of that state of affairs which all hearty anti-slavery men have so long desired and so earnestly labored to introduce; when the lines between slavery and freedom shall be distinctly drawn. When all minor questions in politics and theology shall be merged in the conflict between these great antagonisms.

True, it is only the beginning of this marshalling of the friends of freedom. They are timid untrained and some of them half-hearted. They have not seized the vital issues of the question, and are not striking at the root of the evil. Hence in all probability they will fail to secure their object, the limitation of slavery—as all such partial efforts have heretofore failed, and their party, like its predecessors is destined to perish in the midst of the conflict and give place to something better and more thorough. It cannot be otherwise so long as their opponents, ever active, vigilant and powerful, strike not at the incidents and inseparable outgrowths of liberty but at its existence.

But yet it is something—aye it is much that these political hosts are *beginning* to muster on the side of freedom.

That the anti-slavery sentiment has crushed the old parties out of existence, and driven their insignificant issues into forgetfulness. Abolitionists must continue to strengthen this sentiment by all the energy of truth, and with martyr zeal, firmness and fidelity. This, with the continued insults and outrages of slavery upon freemen of the North and slaves of the South, will, we will hope, soon lead Republicans to leave their concession to slavery behind them, and forgetful of all else, but justice and liberty, strike decidedly, and with their whole might at the existence of slavery.

That they make these fatal concessions, will prevent many abolitionists from fully co-operating with them, because, they will not be partakers of other men's sins, and will not, even for the sake of the Constitution and the Union, make concession to slavery in Arkansas and Missouri, any more than in Kansas and Nebraska. Nevertheless they will rejoice in what is good in the Republican party, and co-operate where they can for the success of their rightful objects.

It will be a fact for sincere congratulation for all anti-slavery men, if Salmon P. Chase is elected Governor of Ohio. Not because he has placed himself upon the narrow liberty plank which the Columbus Convention laid down for him to occupy. But because notwithstanding the trammels which the constitution and the Union and platforms have thrown around him, he is yet a *true man.* With a conscience recognising the obligations of justice and a great heart, ever beating for humanity and freedom. Because he has proved this to be his character, by his general course since the time—twenty years ago—when a young lawyer in Cincinnati, he dared alone from among his profession in that city, to vindicate free speech and a free press by defending and sustaining James G. Birney, and the little handful of his associated "fanatics" in expressing their opinions of slave owners and slave holders. We rejoice to see a *man* (one unmistakably such) elected, though he be a man in chains, for we have faith in manhood. It can snap chains, and break fetters. But we cant drive a single rivet in those chains, however blindly and closely he may hug them. Hence, while Mr. Chase consents to be bound by a proslavery constitution and union, we cannot give him any support which implies approval of those wrongs. For these are as well the fetters of the Republican party and its manly candidate for Governor, as of the plantation slaves. Else, why limit the application of a just principle—emancipation—to the territories. Why that guilty silence in regard that practical, national and state enormity, against which all individual conscience cries out in horror—the return of fugitive slaves? Why the adoption of that partial motto—"No slavery *outside* the slave States"—why, but because the constitution and the Union are supposed to give this diabolical monster, slavery, free license to run riot within these bounds? No. We cant consent to that not even to elect Mr. Chase.

We seek the emancipation of *all.* Free speech for the Republicans, and free locomotion for the slave—Emancipation outside and inside of slave States. We cannot consent to sacrifice freedom and right in one locality for their success in another. Our predecessors in the government did that. The present generation have approved and imitated them, and we reap the results in the continuance and extension of slavery. The practice has been proved unavailing for freedom, let us abandon it.

THE PLATTE PURCHASE.

It is several years since the first violation of the Missouri Compromise occurred. The passage of Douglass bill was not the first. The slaveholders long ago coveted, and by consent of Congress obtained possession by annexation to Missouri of what is now called Platte county in that State. It is an exceedingly rich tract of land, and in 1850 contained a white population of 14047 with 2,898 slaves. The number of the latter is now estimated at 4000. In this county is Atchison's residence and the head quarters of the Vandals who overran Kansas at the time of the March election. In order to hasten the thorough establishment of Slavery in Kansas it is now proposed by the Missourians in the "rump" legislature to reannex, Platte county to Kansas and thus give the territory a population which will entitle it to immediate admission as a State, with whatever advantage the residence of the 4000 slaves may give it for a permanent slave State. To effect this arrangements the consent of Platte county must be obtained as well as that of the Missouri and Kansas Legislatures and of the U. S. Congress.

We are quite rejoiced to see these Missourians bent upon bringing this question of the Admission of Kansas as a Slave State to so speedy an issue. The sooner the better. Let them come on, and let us know what is the pluck of our newly elected Congressmen. Judging from the past of most Congressmen, their back bones have much more consistency at the beginning than at the close of their term of office. We should like to see them tested before southern appliances have weakened the northern tension of their nerves. So we say let Kansas be hurried up, and bring non-extension politics and politicians to the practical test as speedily as possible. Platte county ought to be re-annexed to Kansas and her 4000 slaves emancipated by Congress. This last ought to be done whether she stays in Missouri or goes out of it. The Compromise was violated when Slavery was fastened upon it by annexation to Missouri and to make that bargain right between Missouri and the North every slave on the Platte purchase should be emancipated. But this first little steal, ing of Platte county has been lost sight of, or wrongfully acquiesced in, since Slavery has stolen the whole vast territories of Kansas and Nebraska. But justice, should be our demand. Justice, to the very last tittle.

THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.

Judge Kane has carried himself through this case so that he cannot fail to receive the loudest plaudits of slave catchers. He has adroitly prostituted that terror of kidnappers, the writ of habeas corpus, to purposes of slave catching and the imprisonment of the friends of freedom. No judicial tyrant ever more outrageously abused his power than he has done—none ever offered a grosser insult to the people and more contemned their personal liberties than he has done in the case of Passmore Williamson.

Mr. Williamson was brought before Judge Kane on the 27th ult., for a hearing on two charges, contempt of court and perjury. It is alleged the offences were committed in Mr. Williamson's return to the writ of Habeas corpus, that the slaves he was commanded to bring into Court were not and had never been in his custody. The charge for perjury was not prosecuted. A conviction would be tedious and perhaps doubtful. For contempt, Judge Kane could punish more summarily. So this charge was selected for punishment, and Mr. Williamson hurried off to jail for telling the literal truth, his judicial persecutor knowing it to be such. Such perversion of justice—such outrage of personal liberty ought to start the moral dullness of even Pennsylvania hunkers. Where are the State Courts of Pennsylvania? Where is her self respect? Does she intend to submit quietly to the slave laws of North Carolina and the District of Columbia, and let her own citizens lie in jail at the bidding of the slave power, for rescuing the widow and the orphan from the grasp of their merciless oppressor? Her Courts ought to vindicate the writ of habeas corpus and assert their independence by releasing Mr. Williamson without delay. They have clearly the right and it is clearly their duty so to do.

The ridiculous charge of highway robbery on which several colored men were arrested has been abandoned by the Prosecuting Attorney. But the Magistrate has required them to give bail for their appearance for trial on the charge of riot—three of them in the sum of $1000 and three also in the sum of $500 each.

The Cayuga Chief discourses sensibly on this subject. Miss Emma Brown, its home editor, has a heart that beats for freedom.

It appears that one of our foreign ministers, a Mr. Wheeler, of North Carolina has got into a difficulty with some of the colored people of Philadelphia. While waiting for a boat, some colored gentlemen robbed him of his jewels,—that is three slaves. If anything could disgrace our country, since the annexation of Texas, the sending slave holders with their slaves, to foreign courts, would be the surest way to effect that object. It certainly must give the poor, oppressed foreigners, an exalted opinion of our republican institutions.—Such functionaries should carry along with them as a part of their out-fit, their hand-cuffs, gads and dirks. This would enable them to give the foreign heathen, some practical lectures on North American freedom. We rejoice in the nerve of the blacks, in snatching the helpless victims from a high government *pet,* though we should not wonder if Gen. Pierce should send on the big ships of war to play *Grey Town* with the old Quaker City. We rejoice at every rupture on the slavery question. We are not one of those who cry peace, when there is no peace. We can see no peace or prosperity for the north, save in a total and irreversible dissolution of the Union. The constitution as far as the South is concerned, has long been a dead letter. Its provisions have been scouted and repudiated, except so far as it was binding upon the North. No law, compact or compromise, has any binding effect upon the South, provided it in the least interferes with their idol institution. No northern man with northern opinions, can safely travel in southern territory. And had the disgraceful outrages in Kansas, been perpetrated by subjects of a foreign nation, instead of southern ruffians, the whole country ere this would have been in arms to avenge the wrong.

We repeat, that we look with increased hope, upon every succeeding rupture, for although the North generally comes out second best, yet every outrage arouses a more united and determined spirit in the breast of our hardy yeomanry, and fate points unerringly to the future, when defeat and disaster, shall overtake and abide with the discomfited and disgraced oligarchs of the South. "Those whom the Gods design to destroy, they first make mad." In their murderous war with Mexico, their constant aggressions upon the North and their rapacious grasping for Cuba, and other slave territory, the South have shown themselves *mad,* and have justly incurred the hate and abhorrence of every friend of freedom in the civilized world. We go for arming the colored portion of our population, and sending volunteers armed to the teeth, to meet their bowie-knife ruffians in Kansas. Not another fugitive should be sent South, under any circumstances, or pretense whatever.—And if slave holders with their blood hounds and northern lackeys, are caught this side the line, slave-hunting, their own proscription of *Lynch* and feathers, should de applied liberally to their chiva'rous backs. The sooner matters are brought to a *crisis,* the better for the North, and the world.

ANOTHER CONSPIRACY FOR SLAVERY EXTENSION.

The slave holders are unceasingly active in their plots. Mexico is to be the subject of another partition for the benefit of slave drivers. For months past, there has been in progress, a rebellion against the Government, with Carvajal at its head. By the following, which we copy from the N. Y. Tribune. We learn, that the Texan slave propagandists are about to aid Carvajal in securing the independence of a portion of Northern Mexico, with a view of introducing slavery there and then annexing it to the American slave driving Union.—We see notice of the facts in other quarters also. The Tribune says:

We have from a private and perfectly trustworthy source in Texas some important information with regard to the present movement under Carvajal in Northern Mexico. The conspiracy originates in Texas, and is exclusively in the interest of the slavedrivers. It has been prepared for months, and, as we are assured; was known to nobody better than to those officers of the Federal Government whose duty it was to arrest the execution of the scheme. Prominent in it is Ford, the conductor of the State Times—he having spent the last month at San Antonio helping to organize the Filibuster force, which collected there to the number of about 400.

Apart from the ever active desire of the negro Oligarchy for new slave States as a means of retaining in their hands the power and patronage of the Government, there is a special stimulus to the proposed acquisition of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and New-Leon in the fact that they now afford a refuge for considerable numbers of fugitive slaves, and that so long as they form a part of Mexico this inconvenience will continue to be felt. The number of negroes who now regularly emancipate themselves by flight across the Rio Grande cannot be less than 300 a year, and may be many more. It is safe to estimate the loss of active human property, which the patriots of Texas thus experience, at $200,000 per annum, not to say anything of their being deprived of the luxury of flogging all these negroes, which otherwise they would enjoy. Accordingly they very naturally aim to accomplish [illegible]

at once several most laudable purposes: to add at least three new slave States to our glorious Union; to recover their runaway property, to become rich by the increased value of their lands in the contiguous country; to render themselves immortal as the Liberators of the new members of the American Republic from Mexican barbarism and anarchy; and possibly to get themselves into good business as governors, judges, senators or representatives of the "reannexed" territories. From present appearances it is quite possible that they may succeed, at least in the first part of their enterprise. They will probably detach the Republic of the Sierra Madre from Mexico, and as for making a treaty afterward with the Government of this country for the surrender of all the slaves that have escaped or may escape from Texas within their limits, there is not likely to be any great difficulty about that. With regard to the ulterior design of "reannexation," their success is not so certain and cannot be so prompt. If the negro-drivers and doughfaces triumph in the next Presidential election, we must expect nothing less than the simultaneous admission of slaveholding Kansas and of these new States of the Sierra Madre.

A FUGITIVE RETURNED FROM CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnatti Columbian boasts, as though it was something commendable to that city, than on Monday of last week a *young woman*, a fugitive from bondage was there arrested and returned to her master *without creating any disturbance!* To make the matter more disgraceful the viallain who discovered and arrested the poor woman is a member of the city council, by the name of Sharp. The woman was seized, forced across the river and given up, to the ruffians from whose inhumanity she had escaped. The Commercial of the 25th ult. gives the following account of the affair, it is not much better than that of the Columbian. If the poor woman could tell her tale, it would doubtless put a different face on the affair from that which Councilman Sharp presents:

Last winter a dashing individual appeared at the Woodruff House, called himself Norton, said that he owned a plantation near Lexington, Ky., had a hundred negroes, wished to buy blankets and clothes for them, and to employ a schoolmaster for the benefit of his slave children. He displayed himself for some days, run up a large bill, and mysteriously disappeared. On Monday last he appeared as mysteriously at another hotel, going by another name. He stopped at the Spencer House, gave his name as Clinton, his place of residence Memphis, and his occupation editor. He was accompanied by his wife and a servant girl.

During the day he presented a letter of introduction to Gen. Strader, which set forth that he was one of the editors of the Memphis *Whig*. Mr. J. Sharp, of the *Enquirer*, was in and recognized Mr. Norton *alias* Mr. Clinton, and had him arrested and committed to jail. It turned out that the servant girl was named Mary Lewis, and was a slave of Mr. Jacob Sparrow, of Louisville. Mr. Sharp, after the arrest of Clinton explained her position to her, and offered, if she choose to stay in Ohio, to give her a situation as nurse girl at his house. But Mr. Sharp informs us, nothing would suit her but to go back to her master, who she said treated her like a lady. Her hands did not indicate that she worked, and her trunk was full of good clothes. Mr. S. escorted her to the house of Mayor Boyd at Newport where she remained until the mail boat started for Louisville yesterday, when she proceeded home to her master,

SLAVERY AND METHODISM.

From the opposition of the more rabid slave holders in Missouri and Tennessee and Mississippi, to the Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it would seem that some of them are really mingling some humanity with their divinity, else are exhibiting some humanity despite their divinity. We congratulate the Methodist Church on winning this unexpected honor. What they have done to merit it we are not informed. But something must have been done or said, indicating some deficiency in attachment to the Divine institution, and some culpable want of zeal in its support. Else they might be invited to strawberry parties and treated to railroad rides and other distinguished marks of hospitality, as were the Presbyterians of both "schools" by the slave holders, Missouri and Tennessee vieing with each other in showing them honor. The Methodists, in years past, have not been behind their Presbyterian brethren in fidelity to the "institution." But evidently they are losing caste now. The following from a Chicago paper indicates the reward which slavery metes out to Methodists unfaithful to her interests. It is from a Platte county, Missouri Correspondent of the Chicago Press:

I hasten to inform you of another mob in Platte county. The Methodist Church North had an appointment for a quarterly meeting near Forley.—The Presiding, Elder, preachers and congregation had assembled and concluded the morning service, and were proceeding, when a mob of about eighty armed men made their appearance. The congregation, it being warm, were seated in the shade in front of the house, and the preachers were inside. When Dr. Walker led the mob to the door where the Rev. Mr. Morris was preaching, and seized him. Mr. Morris drew his revolver and cocked it, when some one caught his arm and took it from him. The mob then rushed on him, yelling "hang him!" "shoot him!" Some in the congregation interceded for him, and after a long parley, they consented to let him go under a pledge to leave and not preach any more till they gave him permission. The rest of the preachers escaped during the disturbance, and the congregation broke up and dispersed. The preachers were all armed with revolvers. They are aware of the threats daily made against them. The mob brought tar and feathers and hemp along with them. The excitement is great. These humble and pious ministers of religion will be driven out, and utter lawlessness prevail.

Arkansas Punishing Ohio.—Our readers will not fail to be interested in the account of the legislative resolutions of Arkansas and New Hampshire, which will be found in another column. It will be seen that the Arkansas legislature devotes one resolution to the especial benefit of Ohio. It has finally found out the way to punish us for having abolition presses, and for releasing persons from the felons who have the audacity to attempt to hold them as slaves on our soil. It most solemnly resolved, "That it is the duty and the interest of the people of Arkansas to discountenance all social and commercial relations with the citizens of said State, (Ohio,) and the same is hereby earnestly recommended as the punishment of past outrages, and a preventative of further aggressions."

What a terrible infliction! Never more to have the benefits of the "social relations" of such citizens of Arkansas as the bully, Borland, of Greytown notoriety—never to have the privilege of extending Buckeye hospitality to Arkansas kidnappers or their chivalrous employers. Well, we must stand it, at whatever cost to our social refinement and pleasure, for there is little hope that Ohio will estimate Arkansas society sufficiently high to abstain from "further aggressions" of the kind complained of. As to the dissolution of commercial relations, none will shed tears on that account, except the Democrats of Cincinnati and our new found friends, the hunker Whig river merchants, who don't think Mr. Chase is the choice of Hamilton county for Governor, and who were trying to get up another candidate, but have not been. They will weep and wail, but give it up soon, when they find their profits are unharmed.

RELIGION IN MISSOURI.

The following sketch of the religion of Missouri is from an address delivered some weeks since in New York by the Rev. Mr. Starr who was expelled from Weston because he was not sufficiently pro-slavery for that place:

The late Platte county fulmination against Northern Methodist ministers was directed against a fine old man who confined himself principally to cultivating a very fine farm he had about four miles from Weston, and a poor German preacher who might perhaps get $100 a year for preaching to three or four congregations. Then came the Baptist divided into two classes. The first believed in fate and practiced their belief so far as to be entirely inactive in relation to Missions, Slavery and Temperance. They were called Hard Sides. He had heard of seven ministers in the same town being drunk on one day.—The next were the Campbellites numbering two hundred thousand. The arrangements of this church were to take in everything. It had no particular doctrines, but if a man would say "I believe Jesus Christ is the Son of God" and would carry out his belief and be baptized by immersion he would be saved. He had studied this system for five years and this he thought to be the essence of it. He considered that to be a doctrine more debauching to religious sentiments than any other. It was making the way of salvation too easy. The effect was most disastrous upon other denominations, especially the Methodist Church. In the the South there was a greater strife among denominations than in the North, and other churches took in members who were insufficiently converted. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church had adopted Methodist doctrines and were far more efficient there than the Old or the New School. In emotional meetings the Cumberland Church could lead everything. They preached the longest sermons, prayed the longest prayers and spatted their hands the hardest of all. The Old and New School Presbyterians were about equal and they grew slowly and solidly. Their churches were the most influential. The Old School in the South was par excellence; the Pro-Slavery and the New School was driven into Anti-Slavery any way. The terrible word "Abolitionist" was used in the South as an instrument to murder men with. Put all the crimes in the New-York State statute book together and represent the aggregate of their turpitude by some one word if possible, and that word would be to Abolitionist as clean paper to blackest night. When this terrible stigma was affixed to those churches who adhered to the New School many of their members flinched. He had never preached Abolition.

The Franking Privilege.—How the franking privilege is abused by those who are entitled to it, may be learned from the following report of the "quantity of mail matter sent from Washington City during the month of January, 1854, upon which no postage is collected; and showing also the amount of revenue that would accrue if the same were chargeable with postage and prepaid:

Number of letters franked by Members of Congress,		77,727
Weight of the same in pounds,		3,446
Amount of postaffe on the same if prepaid,		$4,663 62
Weight of Public Documents franked by Members of Congress,	lbs.	693,508
Amount of postage on the same if prepaid,		$110,961 20
Weight of letters franked by Executive Officers,	lbs.	7,065
Amount of postage on the same if prepaid,		$6,782 40
Weight of Newspapers,	lbs.	111,002
Total amount of postage on the above for one month, (omitting the Newspapers,) provided it were prepaid,		$122,407 22
Total amount for twelve months,		1,468,886 64
Total amount for twelve months if not prepaid,		2,931,049 20

This is the amount of free matter from one office only.

Presentation of a Silver Pitcher.—Mr. L. G. Van Slyke, who distinguished himself as the friend and protector of Rosetta Armstead, the young girl whom Rev. Henry M. Dennison labored so hard to kidnap, has been honored by the presentation of a beautiful silver pitcher by the colored people of Columbus. Rev. Mr. Clark presented the testimonial in a handsome speech, to which Mr. Van Slyke replied.

The following inscription is neatly engraved on the front of the pitcher:

PRESENTED TO
L. G. VAN SLYKE,
BY THE COLORED CITIZENS OF COLUMBUS, AS A TESTIMONIAL OF THEIR RESPECT FOR HIS COURSE
IN THE CASE OF
ROSETTA ARMSTEAD,
1855.

Removal of Gov. Reeder.—The rump legislature of Kansas has prepared a memorial to President Pierce, praying for the removal of Gov. Reeder. The Governor has proved himself neither man nor mouse. Evidently he was inclined to play the mouse for the Executive, but had too many inclinations towards manhood to do it gracefully or thoroughly. Thus he can please neither party, and besides will most likely involve the Kansas question in greater difficulties than though he had taken one side or the other of the question. Most likely the President will be found willing to grant the prayer offered him.

The Prayer Answered.—Since we wrote the above, we learn that President Pierce has hastened to answer the Missouri Prayer, almost before its utterance could have reached him. He has removed Gov. Reeder from office, and appointed in his stead John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania. Dawson was a member of the last Congress, and voted for the Nebraska bill.

C. M. Clay Sustained.—The Louisville Journal speaks of Messrs. Clay and Fee's triumph in Rockcastle County. Courage commands respect, as well as wins success. The Journal says:

"We think that such opinions as those of Mr. Clay and Mr. Fee are wrong and of a mischievous tendency, but we rejoice to see Mr. Clay vindicating fearlessly the freedom of speech. Emancipationists have a right to speak their opinions publicly in Kentucky, so long as they speak them only to white men. We abhor mob law, and we thank every man, who, like Cassius M. Clay, has the manliness to set it at defiance.

Elections.—Next Monday State elections will be held in Alabama, Kentucky, Arkansas, Iowa, Missouri and Texas. Alabama, Kentucky and Texas elect Members of Congress.

Colonel Walker, who entered into a fillibustering partnership with Colonel Kinney against Central America has been completely defeated, while his partner Kinney has suffered shipwreck.

Underground Rail Road.—A Correspondent from Philadelphia writes that the branch of the Underground Rail road through that city, is doing a most flourishing business of late, and that two or three instances have recently occurred of the release of persons who were in the hands of kidnappers. We are happy to add that business on the U. G. track through this place has been unusually brisk of late. Passengers all safe.

S. M. Booth is a candidate for nomination for Governor of Wisconsin.

ELECTIONEERING IN ALABAMA.

The Macon (Ala.) Republican, declares that the Philadelphia Know Nothing platform is the best ever laid for Southern interests and invites the whole South to raly to the standard and aid in giving battle to the free soilers of the North and the "Abolitionized administration of General Pierce." They invite the friends of Southern Rights and of the American Union to rally under this standard, because it waves over not a solitary freesoil head; to get upon this platform, because there is no space upon it for a single abolition foot; to embrace these principles, because they invite to their advocacy every true Southern heart, and hurl defiance in the teeth of every enemy of the glorious South."

That is rather "high falutin'."

AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Who is there that is familiar with the solid periodical literature of England, who has not been compelled to admit to himself the vast superiority of the transatlantic magazines and reviews over our own; and who, setting aside all national feeling, is not constrained to confess the higher tone of journalism in the mother country? We do not say this disparagingly; for, in a new country, where the people are beset at every turn with difficulties of a material nature, that perfection is not reasonably to be expected which we all naturally look for in a land which has for centuries enjoyed all the advantages of cultivation. The men and women who give tone to the literature of the United States are generally what are termed "self-made," which is not, necessarily, and everywhere, a disadvantage, but which, in a country like ours, where the general standard is low, and where, consequently, occasional means of self-improvement are comparatively few, is an almost insurmountable obstacle in the way of attaining to any high degree of literary excellence.

We know it is the fashion to depreciate the beneficial effects of a thorough and systematic education; and advantage has been taken, in underrating it, of the senseless system of "cramming," so generally practised in the various institutions of learning, but we think no one capable of forming an impartial judgment in the matter, can doubt for a moment that, *everything else being equal*, the educated man or woman has, *in every possible respect*, the advantage over the uneducated one. These remarks may seem to belong rather to a treatise on education than to a dissertation on literature; they have, nevertheless, an important bearing on the subject under consideration, *a priori*.

To refer again to American journalism, notwithstanding the slang and ruffianism introduced into it by party politics, no observing person can doubt that the tone in this department of literature is vastly higher than it was some ten or twelve years ago. Witness, for instance, the ability which characterizes the New York Tribune, the New York Evening Post, and National Anti-Slavery Standard, with several other journals less generally known. Our magazine literature, too, is unquestionably improving; Putnam's Magazine is a very decided improvement on the Lady's Book and Graham, which, however invaluable they may be to the milliner, on account of the admirable "fashion plates" and very tasteful designs for embroidery with which they are embellished, are lamentably deficient in the matter of literature. Harper's magazine might do as a compilation, or for the entertainment of all such as value highly series after series of third-rate wood-cuts, with text to match, but can scarcely be reckoned as a contribution to our *literature*, properly, the more especially as many of its best articles are second-hand. The North American Review, too, under the new management, promises better things—it is certainly emancipated, in a measure, from its former thraldom to the Slave Power.

And this brings us quite naturally to a point in the subject which we regard as very important. Every American, however seriously he may be afflicted with the disease called "patriotism," sees and acknowledges, as a general truth, the prejudicial influence of despotism upon every form of intellectual manifestation, literature, of course, included. He knows that Russia, with her overshadowing despotism, is almost without a literature—whereas, liberal Sweden, lying on her very borders, possesses a literature both rich and varied, for an acquaintance with which, by the way, we have principally to thank Mrs Howitt; that under the Papal Hierarchy, Italian genius is all but annihilated, while in protestant and constitutional England it continues to flourish in full vigor; or, to make the question one of time, and not of country, that the period of transition from Catholicism to Protestantism in Great Britain was one of peculiar literary fertility—the age of Shakespeare and Spenser. But while he admits these facts he is reluctant to apply the principle in its fullest extent to our own institutions; the fact is, there are few people, even among the abolitionists, who realize the disastrous effects of Slavery upon every department of literature in the United States. But he who will diligently gather up *facts*, will not be long inclined to dispute our assertion that it has exercised a more baneful influence on American genius than any other cause. *Genius must be untrammeled;* it must be entirely free to utter itself without restraint. But this can never be the case in America during the domination of the all-controlling Slave-Power. To prove that we do not use the adjective unadvisedly, we need only instance the Harpers, emasculating the productions of British authors, whose works they did not scruple to mutilate by cancelling every word in reprehension of our National Sin, though they appropriated those works without as much as saying, "by your leave," to the authors; Longfellow consenting to the publication of a splendid edition of his exquisite poems, in which all the *anti-slavery* pieces, which he *ought* to have regarded as the chief ornament of the volume, were suppressed; Hawthorne, throwing a bait to the Beast in his Life of the present microscopic object which occupies the post of President of the United States; and, lastly, Pierpont wantonly tarnishing his laurels, hitherto unstained, by omitting all the anti-slavery pieces from his admirable series of school-books.

But the fault does not lie altogether with the editor nor the author. So long as the reading public manifest so little discrimination in bestowing their patronage, and to Freedom so little of that genuine and jealous devotion which the adherents of the Slave-Power exhibit in support and defence of *the* "peculiar institution," just so long will the majority of our authors quietly submit to the muzzle. The gods do not shower all their gifts upon one favored individual, and it is not every writer who possesses a high endowment of genius united to a corresponding spirit of self-sacrifice. We know, personally, some individuals who are galled by the chain, but with whom, nevertheless, the "almighty dollar" is the paramount consideration. Let the people be unflinchingly true to themselves, and to the cause of progress, and this obstacle in the way of a higher literature will speedily be removed. OVARIO.

For the Bugle.

THE CHURCHES AND THEIR OPERATIONS

Mr. Editor: There is in Old Randolph, Indiana, considerable of the bone and sinew necessary to sustain the cause of Anti-Slavery and keep it in motion. Not only the inhuman system of buying and selling human beings is denounced, but all its weapons and machinery. No hesitation is made in pronouncing the churches and clergy, as the very prop that sustains it, when wielding the Bible as a weapon of divinity in favor of such atrocious outrages upon the inalienable rights of man. To destroy Slavery, we must counteract the influence of such machinery, and labor to remodel it in accordance with justice and humanity. In view of this, what a vast work presents itself to the mind of the philanthoplst and reformer. It seems to be a task almost impossible to accomplish within the lapse of ages.

There are in the United States, upwards of 35,000 proclaimers of the glorious gospel, "*peace on earth and good will toward man.*" Yet alas! how few of them plead for the restoration of the down-trodden humanity! How inconsistent their course of conduct. How glimmering and wan is the hope of assistance to the reformer, from this mighty phalanx of Bible expounders. In addition to this we have, in "*this land of the free and the home of the brave,*" 42 Theological Schools with 121 Reverend Doctors of Divinity, all of the protestant hue.

The American Baptist Missionary Union sustains missions in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. It has 17 missions, embracing 63 stations, and 135 out stations; 54 missionaries, of whom 40 are preaches: 55 female assistant missionaries: 194 native preachers and assistants; 148 churches with 11,534 members; 50 schools with 1,471 pupils. The American Baptist Home Mission Society, employs missionaries in 18 States, and in Oregon, California, and Canada. In 1850 it employed 134 missionaries and agents, supplying 453 Stations since its organization in 1832, it has constituted to 673 churches and ordained 312 ministers. In 1848 the American and Foreign Bible Society issued 13,538 bibles, and 26,590 testaments.

Now Mr. Editor for what purpose is this indefinite amount of labor? to convert the heathen to Christianity is manifestly the intention. What advantages do the fettered heathen in our midst recieve from these *charitable* institutions. None! One million and a half of their fellow beings, heathenized by law is too small a *speck* to receive their attetinon. It is *continents* that they would convert.

Such herculean offorts to Christianize the heathen reminds me of the great Russian gun in Moscow. It is so large that a man may sit upright in it, but from which a shot has never been fired. Slavery is the sum of all villainies yet no disposition is manifested to fire a shot against it!

Yet in the face of all these formidable barriers let not the philanthropists and reformers shrink from their task. Let them remember that perseverence enclosed the Chinese Empire in a wall of adamant, leveled the forests of America, and erected many beautiful cities, whose towers and steeples deck and adorn the New World.

Yours truly,
PLEASANT HIATT.
Winchester Randolph Co., Indiana.

Lynch Law—Probable Murder.—We learn from a passenger on the steamboat Virginia, which passed here not long since, that about daylight, after leaving here, at a wood-yard, a man was accused by a watch man with having stolen sixty dollars from a passenger. There was no other evidence against the fellow than that the watchman had seen him near the berth whence the money was stolen. The passengers and officers of the boat tied the poor man, and leading him ashore, shaved off one side of his head, stripped off his clothing, and stretching him on the ground, one large man standing on his neck, and another on his legs, while two or three stood over him, whipping him with big sticks for one hour, until he was almost dead. The lynchers were remonstrated with by one of the passengers, but he was soon given to understand that he would be treated in like manner if he interfered. The poor man begged his persecutors to kill him at once and put him out of his misery, but the cowardly villains preferred to torture him to death. We have this statement from a most reliable gentleman who witnessed the affair himself, and is loud in his denunciation of the officers of the boat. The poor man that was so brutally whipped would not acknowledge the theft. Our informant states, from circumstances which afterward came to his knowledge, that the watchman stole the money himself. —*Memphis Evening News.*

Pork and Whisky.—In allusion to the common plea that distelleries afford a market for corn, and keep up the price, the Ohio *Cultivator* says:

Ohio pork would command $2 or $3 more per barrel in some of the Eastern Markets, if purchasers could be assured that none of it was stillfed, and that generally, the farmers of Ohio lose at least $1 per barrel on all the pork sold, from this cause, amounting to at least half a million of dollars for the State. Also, that the value of lands would be greatly enhanced in our neighborhoods if these nuisances could be removed; and that such is their influence on the community around them that intelligent persons avoid purchasing farms in their vicinity. It is likewise stated that there are many townships in Ohio where the lands are depreciated fully 25 per cent. from this cause.

Sale of Free Negroes.—On Monday last, the first day of the July term of Fauquier County Court, two negro women, who had been freed about a year ago, were sold, in compliance with a previous order of the court, for remaining in the commonwealth contrary to law.

These negroes were emancipated by the will of John Edmunds, deceased, formerly of Culpepper county, with the condition that they should first serve Joseph Horner, of Warrenton, for the term of twenty years. After gaining their freedom, they went to the District of Columbia. Having become tired of the *sweets* of such freedom as they there found, they voluntarily returned and asked 'to be sold as slaves, *for the privilege of remaining in the commonwealth.*—*Virginia Sentinel July 29.*

Credat Jeudaeus!

☞ Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, declined being nominated for President at the National Convention in Baltimore in 1852. The ladies showered *bouquets* from the Gallery upon him for such unheard of patriotism and self-denial. Senator Dickinson then huzzaed for Pierce with stentorian lungs, and used all his powers to secure his election. Hear now what he says about the Administration of his own choice:

"There never was a time when the return of the Democratic party to power was more necessary for the success and honor of the country, from the time the Presidential chair was filled by Washington to the time it *became vacant by the occupation of the present incumbent.*"

The Veiled Murderess.—We learn from the Albany *Journal*, that Gov. Clark has commuted the sentence of Mrs. Robinson to imprisonment for life in the Sing Sing prison. The announcement caused universal satisfaction. The day of hanging women is past forever.

Disgraceful to Pennsylvania.—On the 1st inst. Chief Justice Lewis, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the cause of imprisonment of Passmore Williamson.

New York, August 1.—The papers of this morning contain an affidavit from Jane Johnston, one of Mr. Wheelers slaves recently abducted at Philadelphia, stating that she always wished to be free and meant to be whenever she came North; that she made the first overtures to some colored women at Bloodgood's Hotel, who finally assisted her, and that no force was used against her will; that she is now comfortable and happy and would rather die than return to slavery.

Very Faint Praise.—At the recent Democratic State Convention in Maine, the National Administration was endorsed with this proviso:

"*It being understood that this approval of the National Administration is expressive of its opinion in relation to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.*"

It would have been better to have passed over the subject altogether. We shouldn't think the President would like such a quasi compliment as this. It is like pronouncing an eulogium upon a man, and then stating in a note at the close, that notwithstanding he may be a very great scamp.—*New Bedford Standard.*

Emancipation of Slaves by a Free Colored Woman.—Mrs. Mary Meacham, a free woman of color, yesterday appeared at the County Court and acknowledged a deed of emancipation to Elizabeth Lucas, a light colored mulatto, about thirty years old, and her children Samuel and Allison. Sam is about five years old; Allison is an infant.—*St. Louis Democrat 23d ult.*

Stypic.—A young man named John Barnes, age 17 years, bled to death on Monday morning in Buffalo, from the effect of a tooth which had been extracted some days previous.

How easily his life might have been saved by an application of a stypic: one of the best and most easily obtained is gunpowder. Let it be pulverized and laid upon lint, so as to get as much as possible in the cavity of the tooth, held in by the wad of lint or cotton. By renewing the application two or three times relief is rendered almost certain. We have never known a failure, and have seen it applied to some desperate cases.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Secretary of the N. E. Association of Clergymen has issued a second circular, proposing to enlist the 3,000 clergymen of New England as life members of the Emigrant Aid Society, on payment of $20 each, the proceeds to be expended in settling Kansas with Christians from New England.

Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Aug. 1.

Abraham Allen, Oakland,	$2,00-581
Joseph Cope, Shortcreek,	1,50-561
Rachel Lukens, "	1,50-562
Gilbert S. Skeel, Hayfield,	1,50-542
E. Grubb,	50-524

OBITUARY.

Departed this life, at her residence in Salem, Sarah M. Swaim, relict of Rynear H. Swaim, on Thursday the 26th ult., in the 60th year of her age.

Our departed friend has left to those who loved and esteemed her a sweet memory of all that was most lovely in the life of a Christion.

For many years a *professor* of Christianity, she exhibited to all who came in contact with her, the fact that she was in truth a professor of the beautiful faith of the Gospel—a faith that not only stood the test of peaceful prosperity, but failed not when the bitter waters of affliction were opened up for her to pass through.

Death entered her circle of dear ones, more than a year since, and selected the *dearest* for his mark. Her husband, who was more than all the world to her, was called to rest, and though faith and heavenly trust grew brighter, the flesh was weak, and her health from that time has been gradually declining. She has been a confirmed invalid for four months, receiving from her affectionate children every care and attention, the most devoted could give, every wish was anticipated, every suggestion of hers fondly carried out. It was all in vain. The fiat had gone forth—angels were waiting to attend a sister spirit home, and after four weeks of weary confinement to her bed, where she exhibited the most beautiful trust in Him to whom she had committed her soul, and the most perfect patience in all her sufferings—she passed from this scene of pain and disappointment, to an immediate entrance into the rest prepared for the people of God. M. B. G.

DIED—At New Lisbon on the 31st ult., after a protracted illness, of consumption, Elizabeth Watson, wife of Joseph Watson, aged about 40 years.

OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.

The Ohio Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends will hold its next Annual Session at Salem Ohio, commencing the 22d of September 1855. All persons of whatever *creed, sect* or *opinion* on theology, without regard to sex, color or position, are invited to come and co-operate with us on that occasion, to discuss all questions pertaining to the present or future welfare of man, and put forth such instrumentalities as tends to elevate our race in its Intellectual, Social and Moral relations to the Universe.

MEETING AT ALLIANCE.

James Barnaby will speak at Alliance on Sunday the 5th at two o'clock P. M. on the Anti Slavery question. All are invited to attend.

MEETING AT DEER CREEK.

On Saturday the 4th, inst. the friends of freedom in the vicinity of Marlboro' and Limaville, will hold a meeting in the grove near Price's Mill in commemoration of West India Emancipation.—James Barnaby and others speakers will be present.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

The Republican Party, and all those friendly to the cause, are notified to meet *en masse*, on

WEDNESDAY, *29th day of* AUGUST,

(the day of our delegate convention) at New Lisbon to certify the nominations made by our delegates; also the nomination for State officers made at Columbus July 13th.

Distinguished Speakers are expected from abroad.

☞ Hon. FRANK WADE, and Hon. R. P. SPAULDING have already consented to attend. Hon SALMON P. CHASE and Hon. J. A. BINGHAM have been invited, and are confidently expected to be present.

Come one, come all, come to the gathering.

By order of the Central Committee.

L. W. POTTER, Chairman.

TWENTY-SECOND

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR;

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS,

DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1855.

This annual effort, having for its end the Abolition of American Slavery, has been so long before the eyes of the community that we feel prolonged explanation in respect to it unnecessary. A very simple statement will be sufficient for our purpose.

Convinced as we are that Slavery is a sin and a crime everywhere and under all circumstances, that all complicity or connivance with it implies moral guilt just in proportion to the extent of the sanction given, that consequently all political and especially all religious fellowship with such a system of abominations is eminently criminal and dangerous, it is our endeavor to promulgate these sentiments, so far as it may be in our power, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land.

We propose to do this through the medium of Newspapers, Lectures and Tracts, and we call upon all who fear God or regard Man to give us their sympathy and cooperation. The country is stirred as it never yet has been, 1854, how inadequately for the accomplishment of the great work that lies before it, and, in too many cases, by what poor and insufficient motives.

Should American Slavery be abolished through the force of moral power, a nobler example will have been given to the world than any previous age has ever witnessed. It is in the Colonial possessions of Monarchial Governments that Slavery has been abolished. We are laboring for its extinction in the midst of a great nation, where it is enwoven with every fibre of commercial, political and religious life, and where, with unimportant exceptions, every man is a voter. We do not allude to these facts with any discouraging purpose, but only that we may declare with convincing earnestness the necessity there exists for the promulgation, not of any half-way testimonies or diluted doctrine, but for the truth in its entire efficiency, "without concealment and without compromise."

This great mission the American Anti-Slavery Society alone discharges, and therefore we co-operate with it. Her members refuse to be concerned in the administration of a government cemented with the blood of slaves, or to recognize as churches of Christ the apostate ecclesiastical bodies of our country, who consider as goods and chattels personal, subject to all the fluctuations that mark other property, the souls for which they profess to believe He died. This is the Treason and this the Infidelity that so convulses our country. Whether that country be destroyed or saved, we cheerfully leave the character of the American Abolitionists to the verdict of coming ages, believing that it will then appear that Loyalty consisted in adhesion to Righteousness and Faith, in the declaration that the Altars of the Lord were not even as those of Moloch.

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistance from all friends of the Slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conscientiously whatever of influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful account for the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 136 Nassau street, New York.

Anne Warren Weston,	Mary Gray Chapman,
Mary May,	Elizabeth Gay,
Anne Greene Phillips,	Henrietta Sargent,
Louisa Loring,	Sarah R. May,
Eliza Lee Follen,	Caroline Weston,
Helen E. Garrison,	Susan C. Cabot,
Sarah S. Russell,	Mary H. Jackson,
Maria Weston Chapman,	Sarah B. Shaw,
Francis Mary Robbins,	Lydia C. Parker,
Sarah H. Southwick,	Eliza F. Eddy,
Mary Willey,	Evalina A. S. Smith,
Abby Francis,	Ann Rebecca Bramhal,
Anna Shaw Green,	Elizabeth Von Arnim,
Amy M. Remond,	Augusta King,

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

In accordance with a vote of the last National Woman's Rights Convention, held in Philadelphia the next Convention will be held in CINCINNATI on the 17th and 18th of October next:

In behalf of the Central Committee.

PAULINA W. DAVIS, *Pres't.*
Lucy Stone Blackwell, *Sec'y.*

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the *Western Anti-Slavery Society* will be held at **ALLIANCE**, Stark Co., O., commencing on Saturday, the 25th day of August, and will probably continue three days.

The place selected by the Executive Committee for the meeting, is easy of access, and it is believed the accomodations for those in attendance will be ample.

Let all who feel an interest in the cause of Freedom strive to be present. The platform of the Society is free; and all who desire to present their peculiar views, or advocate their particular plan of action for the overthrow of Slavery, will be cordially welcome.

In these days, when the Southern Oligarchy is making its desperate moves, when the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North is beginning to awaken, it becomes us all wisely to enquire in what manner we can render our efforts most available, and whether we should not all unite our forces under the banner of "*No Union with Slaveholders.*"

Come, then, to the gathering on the 25th!

BENJ. S. JONES,
Recording Sec'y.

Randolph School.

THE Fall Term of this school will commence on Monday, August 20th, 1855, and continue thirteen weeks.

TUITION FOR THE FALL TERM.

Orthography, Reading, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography - - - - - - $3 00
Algebra, Physiology and Philosophy - - - 3,50
Chemistry, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry - - - - - - - - - - - $4,00

Arrangements will be made so that all who desire can receive instructions in Penmanship on reasonable terms.

Literary Exercises will receive Special Attention.

The Course of Instruction will be Thorough and Practical.

WM. H. BETTES, } Teachers
SARAH UNDERWOOD, }

Randolph, Portage Co., O., July 26, 1855.

N. B. For further particulars address
WM. H. BETTES,
Randolph, Portage County, O.

BLANK DEEDS, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Executions and Summons for sale at this Office.

Miscellaneous.

LAND MONOPOLY.

L. A. Hine writes to the Type of the Times as follows:

La Porte, Ind., July 14th.

Friend Kinney:—I have spent four weeks lecturing on Land Reform and Education in Tippecanoe, Benton, Warren and Montgomery counties, lying in the central western section of Indiana. The soil of these counties is first rate, and most of the population remarkably enterprising and intelligent. God has most abundantly blessed this region, but man has most wretchedly cursed it. The speculators seized it with a most reckless indifference to the right of all mankind to what was created for all. The settlers generally have farms of three hundred to fifteen hundred acres, on which to subsidize the labor of from two to six of their fellow men, who, under a just, sound system, would cultivate their own farms. But far more destructive is the *non resident* Land Speculator, who holds his monopolies at forbidding prices—the veritable dogs in the manger that cannot eat the hay and will not let the ox.

Mr. Ellsworth, of Lafayette, controls a million of acres—more or less—and holds it at from five to fifteen dollars per acre—the most of which he entered on Land Warrants at 80 cents per acre. Mr. Sullivant, late of Columbus, O. has purchased seventy-five thousand acres in Illinois. Mr. Sturgess, of Zanesville, recently entered two hundred thousand acres in the same State. Mr. Strawn of Jacksonville, Ill, has about one hundred thousand acres. Mr. Grover, of Laugsport, has about one hundred thousand acres in the northern counties of Indiana, which he holds it from three to thirty dollars per acre. These are but about half of the extensive monopolists of whom I have heard since coming to this region.

Now, to illustrate how it works. In the first place it is said that the son-in-law of Mr. Ellsworth stands between the land surveyors and the speculators of the east. He has an arrangement with the surveyors by which they designate on their maps all the most valuable sections, and this son-in-law having good credit with eastern capitalists though the influence of his father, enters land for them on commission, saving the expense and trouble of a trip by this arrangement with the surveyors! Is not this a pretty transaction? I give this from rumor. It looks plausible enough, for speculators are gouging the poor to the heart, wherever they can according to law. Let the people correct the law! Again:

A poor man goes west in search of a quarter section. He must walk about two hundred miles from the nearest depot or landing to find a vacant tract, for the speculator is in advance of civilization from fifty to two hundred miles. Having selected his quarter section, the poor man walks one hundred miles, to reach the land office. Having arrived at the office, he signifies to the agent his choice, and desires to have his right in time recognized. But in some offices the agents are *bribed* by the speculators, and instead of waiting upon each man in his turn, they pursue a very different course to secure the advantage to the land sharks, whose hunger cannot be satiated by whole hecatombs of human victims. The agent calls up his business by counties townships, ranges and sections, and those who have made selections, present themselves as their respective townships are called. A county is named, and perhaps one says he will enter the whole, while there may be twenty poor men who have selected quarter sections in that country for actual settlement. But it is all given over to the speculator, even though these poor men were before him in time! But worse than this. There is a class of *cormorants* hanging about the offices, who never look for land, neither do they expect to make an entry. And yet, these men make money! How? They pry into the business of these poor men—get their confidence—find out where they have made selections; and when the township is called in which their selections lie, one of these worse than thieves presents himself to enter the whole township; and the poor laborers, who have made selections, at perhaps fifty dollars expense, find themselves headed. Their money so far spent that they cannot look again, and what can they do? Their hearts almost fail them, when lo! this devil *humanely* offers to let them enter their quater sections by paying him twenty, thirty or fifty dollars for his condescension! And yet Dr. Crane thinks Land Reform is a *humbug*! In the name of humanity, Doctor, think a little before prostituting your talent to bolster up a system under which the poor laborer is so much abused! And yet the enemy of Land Reform says that any industrious man can get land at the west with no difficulty!!

Wea plains is a township of most beautiful land, ten miles west of Layfayette. On the thirty-five thousand acres there are but twenty land owners. The remainder of the population are *renters* at four dollars per acre. In one school district there are but two permanent settlers owning land, and no school can be sustained. The wealthy settlers can afford to send their children away to school, and they seem to care little for the education of renter's children. Non resident land holders draw about $100,000 from these plains annually, while God says that the cultivator of the soil should have all he produces. Mr. Ellsworth monopolizes nearly all of Benton county, a large portion of Warren, and considerable of Tippecanoe. He sold a farm to a man a year or two since, and now the purchaser wishes to sell at even less than what he gave, because he feels himself a social being, and Mr. Ellsworth keeps him walled in solitude by his monopoly. His children need education, and Mr. Ellsworth keeps him five miles from the school house. In himself, as a man, he will not longer endure this social crucifixion, and as a father he will not see his children growing up in barbarism! And yet Mr. Ellsworth is called the friend of Education! Make the most you can of the opposition of popes and priests to Education, and you will find them not half as destructive enemies of this glorious cause are as the land monopolists! The speculators pursue a systematic plan of scattering the settlers as much as possible, so as to raise the value of their unsold lands to the highest notch. On Land Reform principles, the settlers would be in compact neighborhoods and could start the first year with a good school. Is Dr. Crane a popish priest, that he persists in opposing Education by attempting to ridicule Land Reform. Shame, Doctor, shame! especially when the right of every man to earth, air and water is a natural right to the extent of his natural demands, and no further.

While in Benton county, Dr. Atkins of West Point, (who was so kind as to take many round in his buggy for ten days, in addition to my other generosities) and myself stopped ever night in one of the landlord's hovels, constructed for renters. In the afternoon it stormed, and the rain was driven through the roof and sides of the hut, so as to drench the beds and floor, and put out the fire in the stove. Think of such a scene in cold weather, where six small children are freezing and crying! The room was about fourteen feet square, and there were ten of us to lodge in three beds. One side of our bed was wet through by the tempest, and I was wrapped in various blankets to be comfortable. The renter and his wife were intelligent had been unfortunate, but hope soon to get themselves a home. Behold the beauties of land Monopoly! Oh Doctor, give it up—you never will die younger.

The poet James G. Percival holds the office of State Geologist of Wisconsin, having been appointed by Governor Farstow about a year ago, since which he has resided there. A newspaper correspondent thus describes him: "His nose is hooked and thin, his eye is gray, his mouth closed, his forehead high and broad, with the shades of unhappy years and torturing thought upon it. His timidity is unconquerable; he is now as bashful as a child—is frightened at his own voice in a strange circle, never speaks until he is addressed, shuns society, and seeks no friends. Devoted to his duties, he spends his days in mineral holes and quarries, and his evenings in recording his observations and his nights in pitch-dark. He is quite poor, depending upon his profession as a geologist for his support."—*Life Illustrated.*

The President has received an autograph letter from the Czar of Russia in Reply to one transmitted to him through our minister, congratulating him on his succession. The Czar professes

WAR AND PEACE.

SUGGESTED BY LANDGEERS' ADMIRABLE PICTURES SO ENTITLED.

I.—WAR.

The war banner floats—there are spears on the coasts—
And the valley resounds with the landing of hosts!
The ships in the offing like Bacchanals reel,
And the bayonets flash forth like a river of steel!
The villagers flee from the coming of War,
And their flocks speed alarmed to the mountains afar!
Mead, vintage, and garden, that toil had made sweet,
Lie trodden and tossed neath the tempest of feet;
And the church where each Sabbath their homage was given,
Seems lifting its spire as appealing to Heaven!
But vain supplication! the war-blast is there,
And the red breath of slaughter is loading the ear!
The carnage rolls onward, nor ebbs in its flow
'Mid the storm blaze of havoc, and ravage, and woe.
See! the ranks have been routed, the center hath broke,
And like lightning the sword through the sulphurous smoke
Flashes down on the flying! Resistance is gone;
While the madness of passion yields mercy to none!
The steed, whose proud neck in War's tempest was tossed,
Now leaps from the strife, but his rider is lost!
The columns are shattered—the banners o'er thrown,
And the lips are now stiff that the trumpet have blown.
All struggling and wounded, the steed pants for breath,
Or lifts its wild head in the grandeur of death!
The limbs that shook earth 'neath the fire of their speed,
Now quiver, and quail, and grow weak as a reed.
The eyes that, like star beams, glanced light o'er the plain,
Glare, blood shot and filmed, in convulsion and pain;
Slow straining each nerve, one last effort to make,
While his nostrils distended with agony shake!
He springs, and—with forelock extended in air—
Is dead—with the effort that mocked his despair!

Alas! for the leaves and the flowers of the spring
The lark has just left them with blood on her wing.
The hive of the bee, so untainted before,
Lies plashed by the feet that have waded through gore;
And the cot, with its roses—where beauty and love
Seemed linked to the angels and Eden above;
Now ruined—in embers—its sweetness forgot,
Sinks shattered in heaps 'neath the flame-hissing shot,
And the church—with a sin that humanity loathes
Is turned to a stable and ringing with oaths!
For ruin and rapine, and murder and wrath!
Still follow, like demons, War's desolate path.

II.—PEACE.

Come, let us mount the cliff, the crested height,
Where Dover rears her fortress to the sight!
Like beings of the deep, the vessels glide,
Proud of their own reflection in the tide:
Proud of their mission, which is war no more;
But commerce, Christian love, from shore to shore!
The cannon—sentenced nee'r again to float—
Stilled the red thunder in its murderous throat,
Lies by the majesty of Truth *o'erthrown*,
Rusted, dismounted, weed and moss o'ergrown.
The cautious lamb hath dared to make its way
Unto the very mouth which spoke—*to slay!*
While e'en the butterfly within it dips,
And grass and flowers spring from its iron lips!

O, might of Peace, that in the throat of death
Can scatter bloom with thine immortal breath,
And bid the timid lamb no longer heed
The cannon's mouth, but there in safety feed!
Crop the wild flowers that live within its breast,
And taste the sweets of nature and of rest!
When will men learn, who still to battle haste,
That Peace is *property*, and War is *waste?*
That Education makes a nation great,
And Knowledge is the *safeguard* of the State.

False is the triumph of the Battle hour;
The noblest triumph is in Moral power.
Time laughs at battles, and the fruits they earn;
The conquering sword lies conquered in its turn.
But there's a power which even Time cant bind—
E'en Time itself is vanquished by the Mind!
It grasps beyond the victor's blood-won name,
And marshals centuries on the path of fame.

Then welcome Peace! May nations build thy shrine,
Profess thy creed, and own thy breath divine.
May Science, Literature, and Genius spring,
Like rays of glory from thine angel wing!
Strike down deception—let no wrong endure;
Take to thy heart the interests of the poor;
And prove, O Peace! that War usurps thy right;
Not his, but *thine*—the victory and the might!
Strength with simplicity, with grandeur rest!
And majesty, with meekness, guard thy breast,
Till War, and misery, and crime, be gone,
And all the people of the earth are one.

Charles Swain.

NEW FRENCH SILVER.

The public have been interested latterly by statements respecting a new method of obtaining in large quantities, from that most abundant of deposits, common clay, a metal which rivals in beauty with silver, and surpasses it in durability, not to mention other qualities. The discoverer—for so we must call him—is Mr. Sainte-Claire Deville. Aluminum, which hitherto existed only in very small quantities, and esteemed rather as a curiosity, can now be produced in masses sufficient and cheap enough to replace copper, and even iron in many respects, and thus place the "new silver," superior in some points to the real article, into such common use as to suit the means of the poorest persons.

It is by triumphs like these, which illustrate modern science, that the luxuries as well as the comforts of life are coming within the reach of all. It is by such discoveries—fruits of scientific research, which are universal in their application or results—that humanity is benefited, and surely, though slowly, raised out of the ugliness and roughness of material wants. It is thus that the mind is civilized, by acquiring a taste for the useful and beautiful of a higher order, and that more progress is made by material and external changes upon the mind than can be accomplished during centuries by preaching and denunciations. Let us hail, then, every such discovery as a blessing, and every discoverer as the true, disinterested friend of humanity.

We learn from Paris that the members of the Academy of Sciences and the numerous auditory were loud in their admiration and surprise at the beauty and brilliancy of many ingots of aluminum presented by Mr Dumas, the celebrated chemist, as the produce of the new process. The ingots were taken from the furnace in the morning, and were cooled so rapidly that they could be handled in the afternoon. The lightness of the metal was not the least remarkable quality; it was as light as aluminum made by the old process, and yet was as hard and tough as silver. Its fusibility is very great, it can be melted and run into ingots in a common fire, and it may be cast in any mould, even those of the finest lines. It is not oxidable by the air, nor by water, nor by sulphuretted hydrogen, which tarnishes silver. It is not affected by nitric acid, which dissolves silver. It is not affected by sulphuric acid, which dissolves copper. It is not affected by a solution of common salt, which corrodes iron. It is not affected by a solution of potash, which dissolves alumina. It is not affected by sulphuret of ammonium, which blackens silver. It is not affected by a solution of chlorine, which dissolves gold. It is not affected by a solution of nitrate of silver, which corrodes mercury. It is not affected by a solution of sulphuret of potassium, which corrodes lead. It is not affected by a solution of sulphuret of antimony, which corrodes tin. It is not affected by a solution of sulphate of copper, which corrodes zinc. It is not affected by a solution of sulphate of zinc, which corrodes cast iron. It is not affected by a solution of sulphate of iron, which corrodes zinc. It is not affected by a solution of sulphate of manganese, which corrodes aluminum. It is not affected by a solution of sulphate of aluminum, which corrodes manganese